FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 023 *1 February 1980*

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MBFR TALKS RESUME IN VIENNA; WEST RETREAT FROM POSITION

LD3120Z9 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Vienna, January 31, TASS--Talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe resumed in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today. The closed plenary session was addressed by the head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak and also by the representative of Luxembourg Ambassador Edouard Molitor.

The 20th round of the Vienna talks is beginning in a particularly complex situation in Europe and in the whole world. This situation originated contrary to the intentions and strivings of Warsaw Treaty member-states, Strulak said in an interview to TASS correspondent Igor Maslov.

In recent times the Warsaw Treaty member-countries have repeatedly come out with initiatives directed at lessening military tension and achieving disarmament in Europe. These initiatives sounded particularly clear in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin on October 6th and also in the communique of the meetings of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers' Committee.

But the Brussels session of the NATO Council in December 1979 ignored the calls of socialist countries to take concrete steps in the field of disarmament and adopted a decision on the production and deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear-missile systems, this creating a real threat to the peoples of the European Continent and signifying a new spiral in the dangerous nuclear arms race. A considerable part of these missiles is to be deployed in the western part of the area of central Europe to which the future agreement on the reduction of armed forces and armaments should apply. The NATO decision runs counter to the strengthening of stability and ensuring security and peace in Europe. These tasks are also contradicted by the recent decision of the U.S. administration to postpone the ratification of the SALT II treaty indefinitely. Such a decision, no doubt, leads to a worsening of the atmosphere at the talks in Vienna.

Speaking at a press conference Tadeusz Strulak criticised the Western proposals made at the end of the 19th round of talks. They cannot be viewed by the socialist countries, he said, out of context of NATO's intensive militaristic preparations. The very fact that these proposals were adopted by the NATO Council parallel to the decision on the production and deployment in Europe of new nuclear arms cannot but lead to serious negative consequences.

In addition to this an analysis of the substance of these proposals does not, alas, discover in them any elements facilitating or at least bringing closer the attainment of agreement. Rather the opposite. The Western proposals seriously complicate the talks by submitting to discussion an excessively vast and rigid system of control measures which, besides, transcend far beyond the limits of the agreed area of limitation.

The demands by the Western side to simplify agreement by excluding the question of reducing and limiting armaments is actually a subterfuge intended to cover up the West's stubborn reluctance to reduce its armaments.

The main thing in what the West retreats from its former position, the head of the Polish delegation said, is the total absence of any whatsoever real commitment concerning future reductions and limitations of the armed forces of West European countries, which are direct participants in the talks and which account for three quarters of NATO's troops in central Europe.

We continue to believe in the possibility of progress at our talks and hope that the West will take constructive steps. It is exactly such steps that will serve as a guage of the genuineness of its striving for a success of the Vienna talks, the head of the Polish delegation said in conclusion.

Levin Commentary

LD312154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Vienna talks, our commentator Viktor Levin remarks, are already in their 8th year. The socialist states have repeatedly submitted constructive proposals which could open the way to solving problems on the agenda. However, to date the West has hindered the elaboration of agreed solutions by all its acts. To date there has been no reply in practice to the proposals of the socialist countries made in June 1978, but what reaction the West has given to this initiative does not justify, even on a cursory analysis, speaking of a constructive approach. The root of the problem is that the Western states are trying to impose on the socialist states a principle of reducing armed forces and armaments, under which the principle of equal security of the parties is violated. They are demanding from Warsaw Treaty member states a curtailment several times greater than that to which the NATO states are ready to commit themselves. Quite naturally such a position essentially destroys the whole basis for reaching agreement. In the present conditions the Vienna talks are acquiring increasing importance. In the light of NATO's latest acts, in particular the decision to produce and locate new American nuclear missiles on the territory of West Europe, adopted at the December session of the ruling bodies of this imperialist bloc, the question of military detente on the European Continent is assuming unprecedented acuteness. The decision taken by the NATO Council is aimed at changing the balance of power which has evolved in Europe, and at the attainment of military supremacy by the NATO states. The socialist states do not set themselves such tasks, moreover, Comrade Brezhnev in his answer to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent stressed again that a great deal of constructive things can be done in Europe for peace in the near future, and in this connection he pointed out the importance of the proposal of the countries of the Warsaw Treaty on holding a conference on military detente and disarmament.

The Soviet Union is striving to continue the talks started in recent years in many directions with the aim of curtailing the arms race, and this position is the basis of the acitivity of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

GENEVA PUGWASH PARLEY URGES RESUMPTION OF DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD251619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Text] Geneva, 21 January, TASS--On the initiative of the scientists' International Pugwash Movement Executive Committee, a special meeting of scientists and experts from 19 countries of the world was held 19-20 January in Geneva to discuss the dangerous situation that has taken shape as a result of the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Acad M.A. Markov, chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee, V.Y. Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, Prof M.A. Milshteyn and V.P. Pavlichenko, executive secretary of the Soviet Pugwash Committee, who took part in this meeting, set forth the USSR's position and stressed the importance of continuing efforts to end the arms race and improve the international situation. In the statement published at the end of the meeting the scientists' International Pugwash Movement Executive Committee stressed the urgent need for the speediest resumption of bilateral and multilateral talks on the problem of curbing the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear confrontation in the world.

SRV DOCUMENT CHARGES U.S. WITH USING CHEMICAL WARFARE IN INDOCHINA

ID282318 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 28, TASS--United States of America is responsible for the consequences of the criminal use of toxic chemical substances in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which have done enormous damage to people and environment. This is said in a memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam released here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly.

At the time of the aggression against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the memorandum says, the United States, besides using bombs, shells and other means of warfare, had systematically and on a large-scale utilized toxic chemicals and gases in order to exterminate civilian population and destroy the ecological environment in the three countries. The United States utilized over 100 thousand tons of toxic chemicals to sprinkle over the territory of almost all the provinces of South Vietnam where the defoliant had affected 70 percent of the coco and 60 percent of rubber plantations and destroyed huge quantities of food. About 2 million people became victims of the use of the toxic substances of whom 3.5 thousand people died.

The United States had used defoliants containing dioxin, one of the most toxic substances. Research by Vietnamese scientists, confirmed by scientists from Australia, Switzerland and the United States has revealed that a small quantity of dioxin can lead to congenital defects, premature deliveries, changed chromosomes and cancer. Dioxin can be preserved for a long time in natural conditions destroying foliage of the trees, making arable lands unfit for cultivation for decades and changing a country's environment.

Of late, the memorandum says, the United States, in a close cooperation with China and its stooges have been spreading slanderous rumors that Vietnam is, allegedly, using toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea. Acting in this way, the United States is apparently trying to mislead the public opinion, to hide or consign to oblivion its own crimes of genocide in the Indochina peninsula and to evade responsibility for the atrocities committed against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

IOC OFFICIAL DEPLORES USOC SUPPORT FOR MOVING OLYMPICS

LD010022 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--"It is a great pity that this National Olympic Committee (USOC) adopted such an anti-sport decision, which does not conform with the spirit of the Olympic games and the Olympic Charter", Monique Berlioux, the director of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), said in a SOVETSKIY SPORT interview.

A SOVETSKIY SPORT correspondent asked her to comment on the decision, adopted by the United States National Olympic Committee to support President Carter's recommendations against the Moscow Olympics.

"I have been deeply disappointed by the stand taken by the National Olympic Committee of the United States," Monique Berlinoux said. She added that the text of the decision of the American National Olympic Committee would be submitted, at first, for discussion to the IOC executive, which will meet in Lake Placid.

'EGOTISTICAL' POLICY DISPLEASES WEST EUROPEANS

LD301655 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 14 LD

[Vladimir Lomeyko article: "Detente Needs a Cool Head"]

[Text] The world is now witnessing a broad and massive offensive against detente mounted by the most shameless chauvinist circles in the United States. Along with the Atlanticists from the NATO old guard and the zealous new recruits from China, they are seeking to hit detente below the belt in order at least to take it temporarily out of the game, unless it is possible to remove it from the international arena altogether. They like the methods of American catch-as-catch-can--wrestling without rules, in which any attacks or blows are allowed.

Many observers are speaking of Carter's unbalanced diplomacy, which destabilizes the international situation. It is not enough that he is doing today what he promised yesterday he would not do. Election passions are increasingly often influencing spontaneous political decisionmaking in Washington

But overemotionality can hardly be a plus in politics. A cool head is probably more necessary than ever now--provided, of course, a considered and mutually acceptable policy of the relaxation of international tension is desired. Sober analysis alone can take into account the objective laws of international relations. And that analysis attests that the present deterioration in the international situation has been occasioned by the revision of American foreign policy priorities. The United States is obviously steering a course toward achieving military superiority.

How is to be explained? I think the decisions being devised in American centers of power are based on discontent at the discrepancy between American might and its influence in the world. The mightiest--from the military and economic viewpoint--western power is not only failing to exert its former influence on the course of events but is gradually losing its positions in various regions of the world. Take Iran, Nicaragua and whole Near East region, where the Camp David deal has brought Washington only illusory dividends and many more real problems in the Arab world. The growth of anti-American feeling in various Asian, African and Latin American countries is not only affecting Washington's prestige and self-esteem but is also threatening the U.S. monopolies' mercenary interests and the country's claims to world dominance.

But instead of soberly analyzing the reasons for anti-Americanism, which is primarily generated by the unceremonious U.S. interference--economic, political and military interference--in other countries' affairs, Washington is prepared to blame anyone you like--Khomeyni, Islam, Cuba, Moscow--except itself. And instead of finding the correct way out--recognizing the need for equitable relations with other countries with regard for mutual interests--the United States has decided to cut the Gordian knot of all the problems with one blow: by building up American might.

It is this that explains Washington's course of political, military and economic confrontation with the socialist countries and the developing countries, which are rising against American diktat.

These tough power politics began to be pursued long before events in Afghanistan. The latter are now merely being used as grounds for inflaming passions. Although, of course, Washington knows better than anyone the kind of subversive work carried out by the U.S. special services in order to discredit the Afghan revolution, cause civil war in that country and bring a pro-American regime into power. The secrets of these actions are only beginning to be revealed.

And when the political passions inflamed by frenzied propaganda have abated, it will become clear to many people that if the "quiet Americans" had not been preparing a counter-revolutionary coup in Afghanistan, there would have been no need to bring in the troops.

On the pretext of the Afghan events, hotheads in Washington are now taking political decisions dictated by the same old imperial unceremoniousness toward other countries. But surely this manner--weilding a stick in the international arena just as if it were some highway--a manner long ago elevated by Theodore Roosevelt to the rank of state policy--is the main danger to detente and other peoples' security?

It is not enough that the American administration arbitrarily and unilaterally revokes agreements, setting at naught its own signature. Without considering its obligations to other countries and the world community, it is trying on behalf of everyone to solve global strategic problems.

When the United States wanted to persuade its objecting NATO partners about the production and deployment of new medium-range missiles, high-ranking delegations made the rounds of the allies' capitals, entreating them to consent. Washington was then in their power: West European territory was needed for the American missiles. But now Carter on his own makes the decision for everyone, without any consultation, on an issue that is extremely important to the whole world--I refer to SALT II and the curbing of the strategic arms race. And he makes the decision not on the basis of America's national interests, still less the interests of international detente, but on the basis of narrowly egotistical considerations, with the aim of pleasing the "hawks" and with their aid winning the elections.

And the President is in no way embarrassed by the fact that, when he was seeking to obtain his West European partners' consent to the new missiles, he promised to ratify SALT II and has now essentially deceived his own allies.

Moreover, Washington is now demanding that, for the sake of its own mercenary purposes, West Europe and other countries curtail their ties with the Soviet Union. All this is causing mounting irritation and protest round the world.

Many Western politicians are asking the reasonable question: Why must they pay for Washington's whims and a certain person's interests in the U.S. election campaign? Why must other countries suffer because a particular grouping in America is thirsting for power--with a program that subsequently means absolutely nothing (it is worth comparing the magnificient garb of detente sported by Carter 3 years ago and his present militarist outfit.)

There are more and more people in West Europe who are unhappy with Washington's egotistical policy, which jeopardizes the beneficial and mutually advantageous achievements of detente. Many countries' capitals are increasingly often drawing attention to the fact that it is none other than Washington that is complicating the international situation through its impulsive policy.

Doesn't the whole story of the Iranian-American crisis show the artificial fueling of passions in order to build up the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, secure new military bases in Africa and the Near East and increase weapons deliveries to crisis areas? And what about the irresponsible plans to seize oilfields on the pretext of an invented threat to U.S. national interests? To make plans like that is to boast openly of robbery and to jeopardize the West's whole energy supply system, for the Iranians and Saudi Arabians have stated that they will blow up the oilfields sooner than let the Americans seize them.

Harold Brown is now rubbing his hands after his return from Beijing. The course of strengthening military cooperation between the United States and China is fueling the militarist fever in Washington: They are hoping there to undermine the revolution in Afghanistan with Chinese hands and weapons. But this poses a threat to the security of India and other Asian countries and destabilizes the situation in the world. This irresponsible playing with fire is evoking protests even among American senators, to say nothing of the world public.

The measures announced by Carter not only undermine international detente. They also resound against the national interests of America and its citizens. For economic and cultural cooperation are in the interest of Americans themselves. And Americans are asking more and more often: Who has gained and who has lost by the artificially fueled hysteria?

...One of the heroes in Henry James' novel "Democracy," published last century, declares: "You Americans think general laws do not apply to you."

A hundred years later, the U.S. ruling circles are demonstrating the justice of those words.

But the peoples are refusing to submit to Washington's crude diktat and are advocating the preservation of the beneficial climate of detente. Detente lives on and will live on, because that is in mankind's interests, because that is advocated by the mighty, invincible forces of peace.

MILITARY, POLITICAL 'PRESSURE' SEEN AS THREAT TO PAKISTAN

LD301617 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Article by Ye. Shashkov under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Washington's Greek Gifts"]

[Text] Western propaganda is still busy cooking up fables in connection with the events in Afghanistan. Particularly assiduous are the American misinformers. The other day a UPI "canard" "croaked" without taking wing. Information was put out through UPI channels to the effect that a Soviet motorized rifle division was being deployed on the Afghan-Iranian border to "strike at Iran's main oilfields." The job of concocting this fiction had gone to "journalists" who obviously had trouble with geography at school. As a result, the U.S. State Department was forced perplexedly to explain that the location of the Afghan-Iranian border makes "its use as a bridgehead for a strike against Iranian oilfields very difficult." The point is that the oilfields do not adjoin the border with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) but are at the opposite end of Iran.

However, the Western misinformers are not perturbed by the prospect of "slipping up" again. They are continuing to dish out slander, inventing new "facts" about the "Soviet threat" to one country or another in the Middle East. There is a particular ballyhoo about the nonexistent Afghan-Soviet "threat to Pakistan." But who is in fact posing the real, not fictitious threat to the security and territorial integrity of the states in this region, including Pakistan?

You do not have to be particularly perspicacious to understand the motives behind the current anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaign fanned by Washington. The United States has long had plans to dictate its policy to the states in the Middle East. However, in recent years, as a result of the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran and the April revolution in Afghanistan, Washington's positions in this region have been badly shaken. The notorious "strategic arc," which the Americans have spent decades building near the Soviet Union's southern borders, has developed cracks.

The United States is currently trying to carry out emergency repairs. American naval forces are congregating in the region of the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. The Pentagon's emissaries are touring Near and Middle East countries in search of new bases and strong points. Washington is striving to bring all these actions together within the organizational and political framework of a unified concept which the American press has christened the "Carter doctrine." This "doctrine" comprises a multitude of constituent elements based on a single foundation--the arms race--which the U.S. President is advocating. One element in the "doctrine" is the knocking together under U.S. auspices of a military alliance of states situated in the "strategic arc."

At the initial stage of the implementation of this element in the "Carter doctrine" Washington allocates a special role to Pakistan. As is known, it was immediately after the April revolution in Afghanistan that the United States set about doing its best to prod and encourage the Pakistan leadership to step up actions hostile to the DRA. A wide network of mercenary support bases was set up on Pakistani territory with American help. According to a DRA Interior Ministry report, at least 50 strong points and "about 20 special 'bases' have now been set up on Pakistani territory, where counterrevolutionaries undergo training implemented by Pakistani military instructors under the leadership of American and Chinese advisers." At least 15,000 mercenaries underwent "training" there last year alone.

Under cover of the smokescreen of talk about the imaginery "Soviet threat" the United States is currently trying to cram Pakistan with weapons and turn it into a permanent bridgehead for subversive activity against the Afghan revolution and, in the long term, against all national liberation movements in the area. This is what J. Carter had in mind when he announced recently that Islamabad would be given immediate military and economic aid worth $400 million. This most generous transatlantic "gift" after a long embargo, since 1965, on military supplies to Pakistan surprised even Islamabad. Uncle Sam's "generosity" appears even stranger when you consider that last year the White House stated that it would not be supplying Pakistan with arms since its nuclear program was military in character.

Washington is perfectly aware that the sudden bias toward Pakistan will be greeted with suspicion there. Anti-American feelings are pretty strong in that country. The memory of last year's "Black November", when the American Embassy in Islamabad was sacked and American cultural centers in Lahore and Rawalpindi were burned down, is still fresh in the United States. The White House has attempted to "internationalize" military aid to Pakistan. J. Carter asked a number of "allied" capitalist states and also some rich Near East states, in particular Saudi Arabia, to pay for these surprise deliveries of weapons. What it amounted to in fact was the knocking together of an international consortium, as the American President put it, to finance imperialist plots from Pakistani territory.

In an attempt to turn Islamabad as quickly as possible into the instrument of its policy, Washington is utilizing a distinctive kind of imperialist "division of labor." In mid-January British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington paid a visit to Islamabad to coax the Pakistani leaders. He went to camps in Peshawar where bandits are being trained for dispatch to Afghanistan to commit acts of sabotage. The British envoy intimidated the Pakistani leaders with the "Soviet threat" and promised financial aid of $40 million. Hard on the heels of the British inciter, the Chinese inciter, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, arrived in Islamabad on 19 January. The purpose of his visit was to implement the Chinese-American accord on expanding deliveries of weapons to the Pakistan Army and mercenaries--an accord reached during U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's recent visit to Beijing.

According to Ziaul Haq, Chinese "aid" has amounted to $2 billion since 1965. Weapons and ammunition constitute a considerable proportion. This January China has stepped up the transfer of arms along the Karakoram highway linking the Chinese city of Urumqi with Islamabad. The purpose remains the same--to whip up military preparations in that country.

So the United States is clearly attempting, with the help of its allies and China, to tie Islamabad even more tightly to its anti-communist militarist chariot. Following the loss of Iran, Washington wants to take advantage of Pakistan's advantageous territorial position. The CIA regional headquarters was moved there from Tehran back in July 1979. The U.S. secret service has worked out a plan to deploy espionage equipment on Pakistani territory for use against the USSR. And recently, former U.S. State Secretary Kissinger, as if giving away secret thoughts of the present administration, demanded that Carter speed up his decision on the deployment of U.S. military and air bases on Pakistani soil.

The growing U.S. military and political pressure on Pakistan graphically demonstrates who is posing the real threat to that country. Washington's military "gifts" may very well turn out to be Greek gifts for Pakistan. Exposing the slanderous fabrications about the imaginary "Soviet threat," the Pakistan paper NAWA-I-WAQT stressed that Pakistan should remember that the United States and its Western allies are concerned primarily with their own interests. As for the USSR, it has never uttered any threats against or expressed hostility to Pakistan.

A plan to transform that country into the instrument of interests alien to the Pakistani people is discernible amid the slanderous ballyhoo over the "threat to Pakistan." The campaign of lies and slander hides the clear contours of an element of the imperialist "Carter doctrine" which envisages bringing some Asian countries into conflict with others and resurrecting military blocs directed against the forces of national freedom and social progress.

CAUSES, SOURCES OF MIDDLE EAST TENSION SEEN IN WEST, U.S.

LD311005 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 4, 25 Jan 80 pp 12-15 LD

[D. Volskiy article: "Sources of Tension"]

[Text] Why was it specifically in the Middle East that tension was sharply exacerbated on the watershed between the seventies and the eighties? After all, only recently the Middle East looked an "oasis of stability," as some people asserted, or a "realm of stagnation," as others said, against the background of the hot spots in the Near East and Southeast Asia (note) (Middle East--this is not a strict geographical concept. Apart from Iran and Afghanistan, it is sometimes taken to include Turkey, Pakistan and also the Arab Persian Gulf States).

A king ruled in Kabul virutally autocratically. The Iranian monarchy had achieved magnificent splendor and was only concerned with how to realize the growing oil revenue to benefit itself. Nor did the generals ruling Pakistan have any special concerns, as it were. In "Atlanticized" Turkey the machinery of the parliamentary system was functioning without serious hitches, and in the Arabian Peninsula the medieval despots were quietly living out their days. All these regimes implemented various foreign policies. But in general the Middle Eastern region was firmly integrated into the world economic (and political) system of capitalism. [paragraph continues]

A foreigner from the West felt himself almost at home not only in Istanbul or Tehran, but also in Kabul or, for instance, in the principality of Abu Dhabi....Above all, he was confident that the cheap oil would continue to flow from the Middle East.

And suddenly, in a very few years, all this seemingly stable political structure started to collapse as if its rafters were rotten. This manifested itself not only in the Afghan and Iranian revolutions. Turkey was gripped by a wave of terrorism and the ferment intensified in the monarchies of Arabia. The West's strategic positions crumbled and oil supplies were threatened.

In these conditions, long before recent events in Afghanistan, Western propaganda put forward the thesis that the USSR is allegedly seeking to "destabilize" the situation in the Middle East because it wants to "push its way through" to the Persian Gulf oil deposits and the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. This thesis is now being propounded particularly actively. But there is a discrepancy here: Were there really 40,000 Soviet, and not American, servicemen in Iran under the shah? Is Turkey really a member of the Warsaw Pact, and not NATO? Is it not clear whose "presence" is destabilizing the situation in the Middle East?

Having exposed the fabrications about Soviet "intervention" or "aggression" in Afghanistan, L.I. Brezhnev, in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, also described as absolute lies assertions to the effect that the Soviet Union has some kind of expansionist plans with respect to Pakistan, Iran or other countries in the region. "The policy and psychology of colonialists are alien to us," he stressed. "We do not hanker after other people's lands, we do not covet other people's riches. It is the colonialists who are drawn to the smell of oil."

That enticing smell stupefies them, encouraging them to ignore obvious natural laws and to make irremediable errors. All the same, the main point is not the errors or ill will of individual politicians, but the unwillingness on the part of the ruling circles in imperialist states to reckon with the requirements of the development of Middle Eastern states. They regarded the conservation of outmoded systems as the guarantee of the preservation of their positions. Only when it was already too late did the West begin to realize that the longer the process of changes is delayed, the greater the force with which it bursts out.

That is why attempts were made to graft capitalism--the neocolonialist model, of course--onto the Middle Eastern countries. That model was cultivated particularly energetically by the shah of Iran. The Afghan ruler M. Daoud, who replaced the king in 1973, also wanted to take it up. He wanted to, but he could not--the April revolution of 1978 burst on Afghanistan. And soon the revolution in neighboring Iran clearly confirmed that the peoples of the Middle East are rejecting like a foreign body the imported capitalism which is hostile to their traditions and threatens their national independence.

But no, Washington and certain other Western capitals will not, absolutely will not reconcile themselves to that fact! They refuse pointblank to acknowledge the right of millions and millions of people to an independent choice of path for the future. They stubbornly drag them back with the help of updated Basmaks who are sent into Afghanistan--and who, the press reports, have undergone training even on the territory of Pakistani troop garrisons; they drag them back with the help of unprincipled political stockjobbers and CIA and SAVAK agents, as in Iran. With striking cynicism, imperialist circles are trying to give the Middle Eastern peoples roughly this choice: Either a social system and political course which reliably guarantee the West's economic and strategic positions, or the gloomy prospect of poverty and hunger (here are your sanctions against Iran), bloody religious and national clashes and destructive civil wars, and perhaps direct imperialist invasions.

That is the "tool kit" in the secret pockets of American diplomats who deliver speeches in defense of peace and law from the platform of the United Nations. These are the troubles from which the USSR's policy helps to deliver Iran and the region as a whole--in particular, it was the USSR which prevented the adoption of the American draft resolution in the Security Council on economic sanctions against Iran.

The question of the American hostages cannot be resolved by means of threats and sanctions. Legality cannot be restored by means of lawlessness. The Americans have only themselves to blame for the fact that the religious-political process which has become known as the "Muslim revival" has turned against them: After all, its anti-imperialist orientation is not the result of a chance combination of circumstances, but results from U.S. hostility to the Muslim peoples' vital, unfading aspirations. However complex and contradictory this process may be, attempts to turn it against the Soviet Union and local leftwing forces can yield no results. No results apart from the further fueling of tension. But the simultaneous buildup of U.S. military preparations, the sending of more and more American combat ships to the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea and the urgent quest by Pentagon envoys for bridgeheads for sending in troops are, of course fraught with a particularly dangerous increase in tension. And surely unforeseen consequences threaten to ensue from the development of nuclear weapons by Pakistan, which, the press reports, the Western powers have "okayed"? Especially as the Chinese chauvinists with their provocative designs, which can hardly be any secret to Beijing's new-found allies, are openly joining in all these preparations.

Washington will not succeed in shifting the blame for the tension in the Middle East. Tension which aggressive imperialist circles would like to spread all over the world.

'ELABORATE PLANS' FOR DOMINANCE USE MUSLIM LEADERS AGAINST PEOPLES

LD311135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[C. Volgin article: "Illusory Defenders of Muslims"]

[Text] The involvement of the broadest Muslim masses in the sphere of revolutionary movements is one of the distinctive features of the present time. Millions of Muslims are actively joining in the processes of social development, putting forward economic and political demands and opposing imperialist diktat. It is no accident that American geopoliticians have included in the notorious "arc of instability" the mainly Islamic countries of Asia and Africa where the U.S. monopolies' interests are under serious threat.

The April revolution in Afghanistan and the overthrow of the shah in Iran were powerful blows to American imperialism's positions. The Washington administration has embarked on the elaboration of diverse plans to restore its economic and military dominance in the Middle East. One of these plans was to stage a counterrevolutionary coup in Afghanistan with the help of its agents inside the country and the organization of external aggression. On receiving a fitting rebuff from the Afghan people and the Soviet Union, which came to their assistance, the enemies of the new Afghanistan embarked actively on the creation by the corresponding American services of the myth that the "USSR is Islam's natural enemy and the United States is the loyal defender of Muslim countries."

This false myth which was seized upon by the Egyptian President as-Sadat, has been debunked by both the public and the governments of Arab and other Muslim countries. The foreign ministers of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation countries, which include Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Algeria, Libya and the Palestinian Liberation Organization, at a meeting in Damascus stated that the anti-Sovietism being fueled by the United States and other Western countries in the Islamic world is aimed at isolating Muslim countries from their loyal and tried friends--the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union. The official press and statements and pronouncements by the leaders of these and other Arab countries stress that the United States, while donning the garb of a champion bearer of Islam, is giving unlimited support to world Zionism and Israel, and is promoting the perpetuation of the occupation of Arab lands and the seizure of Muslim holy places in Jerusalem. At a session in Tripoli the Permanent Secretariat of the pan-Arab People's Congress, which includes over 150 national-patriotic political, trade union and public organizations from the majority of Arab countries, exposed the U.S. attempts to camouflage its expansionist goals in the region as the "defense of Muslims' rights in Afghanistan."

It is known which Muslims' rights the United States is concerned about. It is not the Muslims who, according to Afghan religious leaders, worship unhindered in the 40,000 mosques operating in the country. The Americans support the "Muslims" who at one time made an attempt on Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir's life and are today slyly killing off the best representatives of the people in Afghanistan, Iran and Syria--the "Muslim brothers" who have become hirelings of Tel-Aviv, Beijing and the present Cairo regime which has taken the path of capitulation, treachery and ignoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

In the current situation Washington is pinning great hopes on the planned convocation in Islamabad of the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference at foreign minister level to discuss the so-called Afghan problem. It should be noted that the Afghan Government--a member of this organization--did not request the holding of this session. A number of Arab countries opposed the session agenda, demanding that it should include discussion of not the imaginery but the real threats to the Islamic world such as American military expansion in the region, the dangerous consequences of the implementation of the Camp David agreement and so forth. Taking into account the anti-American mood in the Islamic world, the leaders of the countries which advocated the holding of the conference of foreign ministers are citing the thesis of "equidistance from the great powers" as counterargument and are trying to assure their opponents that they will not put forward proposals for the strengthening of the Islamic states' relations with the United States.

For their part the Americans are not acting in this case as maximalists. First, they are satisfied with the very fact that the conference is being convened. The coincidence of its timing with a major step in the implementation of the Camp David plan--the opening of the borders between Egypt and Israel--can be interpreted as a softening of the Islamic Conference position in relation to the plans of imperialism and Zionism in the Near East. It is particularly valuable to Americans in the light of U.S. President J. Carter's statement to Congress on 24 January that "the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is an outstanding achievement of strategic value to America." Second, the coincidence or proximity of viewpoints of the ministers of the Islamic states and the United States on the recent events in Afghanistan will mean for the White House de facto approval of the expansion of U.S. military presence in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region.

The Americans hope that steps will be taken at the conference toward rehabilitating Egypt's current regime whose membership of the Islamic Conference has been suspended in connection with As-Sadat's anti-Muslim actions. Apart from this they would very much like the Iranian representative or observer to express anti-Soviet or anti-Afghan positions. Then, according to the Carter administration's calculations the possibilities of an alliance between the Afghan and Iranian revolutions and the Arab national liberation movement, which would be extremely dangerous for American imperialism, would be considerably undermined, Arab-Muslim solidarity on an anti-imperialist basis, would be shattered and ties between the developing countries and their strategic ally--the Soviet Union--would be disrupted.

All true patriots in the Muslim countries are anxiously following the preparations for the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference in Pakistan. Experience teaches, they say, that people who start with anti-Sovietism inevitably line up with Zionism, which has brought incalculable suffering to Muslims. They point out that only figures capable of expressing the vital interests of broad sections of the Muslim population can be recognized leaders in Islamic countries. An inglorious end sooner or later awaits Muslim leaders who try to abuse the trust of the millions-strong masses of the working people, young students and the patriotic intelligentia and follow the lead of the forces of imperialism and Zionism. They peoples will not allow them to lead the Muslim world into a historical impasse and turn it into an ally of imperialism.

U.S. TURNS GRAIN TRADE INTO MEANS OF PRESSURE

LD311127 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4 Signed to Press 21 Jan 80 p 22 LD

[Article by Ye. Vasilyev under the rubric "In the Capitalist World": "An Instrument of Blackmail and Pressure; On U.S. Policy in the Grain and Food Trade"]

[Text] The grain trade has come to occupy an increasingly important place in international economic relations in the last decade. Thus, the proportion of imported grain consumed worldwide rose from 8.8 percent in 1971-1972 to 12.2 percent in 1978-1979, with feed grain imports almost doubling in the same period. The overall volume of world exports increased during the decade by 65 percent, reaching approximately 170 million tons a year.

The Monoplies' Diktat

The U.S. role as a major grain producer and exporter has increased considerably in the postwar period. In an attempt to make maximum use of the interplay of forces in the world grain market, U.S. imperialism has adopted the course of making maximum profits from the exceptionally favorable, optimum natural conditions for the development of its agriculture, conditions which include high soil fertility and adequate amounts of warmth and precipitation, which make it possible to gather a guaranteed good harvest practically every year.

The desire to use food as a foreign policy lever could be seen as early as during World War II and after, when the majority of countries were in a particularly bad position as regards food. It was at this time that U.S. agriculture was given a powerful boost in the shape of a substantial influx of capital, new equipment and fertilizer, which played their part in considerably increasing grain crop production and the proportion of feed grain and soybeans as a protein crop. Thus, U.S. production of grain and pulses rose from 134 million tons in 1950 to 274 million tons in 1978, and of soybeans, from 8 million to 50 million tons a year.

For propaganda purposes the U.S. ruling circles always claim that the export of grain will never be used to exert political pressure. In his 1976 election speeches Carter, who is now President, also said that trade in foodstuffs is a commercial and humanitarian matter and should not be linked to politics or diplomacy.

But he was "playing to the gallery." What is happening in actual practice? The United States long since turned the grain trade into an instrument of pressure on states pursuing a foreign policy not to Washington's liking.

Let me cite just a few well-known facts. When the popular unite government headed by Salvador Allende won the elections in Chile in 1970 and began to carry out progressive reforms, including the nationalization of enterprises belonging to foreign capital, the U.S. administration immediately broke off all agreements and halted the sale of grain and other foodstuffs. And yet when Pinochet's fascist clique overthrew the people's regime in 1973 the United States immediately resumed the supply of foodstuffs to Chile and gave it credits, in short did its utmost to support the murderous regime. A similar picture has repeated itself a number of times.

When India found itself in difficulty in the mid-seventies as a result of a severe drought the United States, displeased with the country's independent foreign policy course, halted the sale of grain and other foodstuffs, putting millions of people under threat of starvation.

U.S. grain exports are tied to a global policy of influencing world relations in a direction the United States finds desirable. Food exports are being increasingly linked with the solution of political tasks and are an integral part of a package of measures being taken with regard to the developing countries in order to harness them to the aggressive course of U.S. foreign policy. It seems to be no accident that the grain trade is increasingly becoming the domain of departments far removed from agriculture.

A special group comprising, apart from a representative of the agricultural economic commission, officials of such bodies as the State Department, the CIA and the National Security Council, has been chosen from the President's Council of Economic Advisers [Sovet po Ekonomicheskoy Politike pri Prezidente] in order to "coordinate" food trade.

In Line With the CIA's Idea

In shaping their present-day grain export policy the leaders of the U.S. administration have repeatedly stressed that this policy must presuppose the constant federal intervention in foreign market relations in order to control foreign grain exports with a view to subordinating them to foreign policy interests. This idea was expressed most frankly by former Agriculture Secretary E. Butz at a food conference in Rome in 1974. "Food," he said, "is a weapon. It is one of the main instruments in negotiations. Food aid will become subject to foreign policy aims."

This same idea can also be discerned quite clearly in a U.S. intelligence report published in May 1975. In the view of the CIA, the U.S. role in supplying food to the developing countries should be increased since, as the report points out, having major food resources in its possession, Washington would acquire great "power over the life and death of people" in many countries of the world. This would be power, the report stated, of a kind which the United States has never had before. The CIA's idea is now perceived as virtually the official position of the U.S. Congress and federal executive organs.

But, as practice has shown, this strategy is encountering extremely serious obstacles. First, a number of developing countries are successfully increasing their own food resources, thereby reducing their dependence on the United States. [paragraph continues]

Second, U.S. imperialism is trying to use what is effectively a double-edged weapon, since the United States is itself dependent on supplies of many types of foreign raw materials which the suppliers could use to exert pressure on the United States. This fact is, incidentally, taken into account by many U.S. economists researching food policy problems. A statement made in the magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS by U.S. economist E. Rothschild is highly significant: "There is no more deceptive doctrine than the new theory about the power of food... It presupposes an impossible form of influence."

It cannot, however, be said that the "pressure" strategy is becoming any less prominent. The food problem continues to be the main theme of the debate between the United States and the developing states. In organizations involved in framing U.S. food policy the prevailing opinion is that it is with regard to precisely that group of countries that the strategy of using food as an instrument of political pressure could be most effective.

In an article entitled "Using U.S. Wheat Against OPEC Is Not Such an Unrealistic Idea" published in July 1979, the Washington POST analyzed the possibility of the United States manipulating world grain prices in order to force the OPEC countries to pursue an oil policy to the United States' liking.

The U.S.-Iranian crisis, in the U.S. administration's view, raised the question of seeking new levers for influencing the policy of the Near East oil-producing countries and made it necessary to re-examine the idea of using food as part of a package of economic measures to put pressure on Iran. An article by J. Kraft entitled "How To Pressure Iran" raised the question of using food as a way of exerting pressure, especially by cutting grain supplies. But, as Iran's leaders said, the policy of grain diktat cannot decisively influence the country's political behavior. Washington's threat to cut grain supplies have already impelled Iran to approach other exporters and to conclude agreements on wheat supplies from Australia and on rice supplies from Thailand.

Commenting on such facts, the U.S. press points out not only the discrepancy between what the present Washington administration says and does, but also the great harm which the White House's policy is doing to U.S. farmers and to the country's foreign trade as a whole. This policy, the New York TIMES writes, could result in a situation in which "Carter could be waving goodbye to the farmers' votes" in the U.S. election campaign now underway.

Contrary to Commonsense

There was a particularly clear demonstration of the use of food by the United States as a political weapon in 1975, on the eve of the UN vote on a resolution to recognize Zionism as a form of racism. Addressing those states which did not share the U.S. stance on this question, Senator H. Jackson warned that the United States might "under certain circumstances refuse aid" to those countries voting for the resolution and, conversely, those countries which support U.S. foreign policy would be given incentives.

Resolute protests at such forms of "aid" are being voiced in the world. At the 1979 UNCTAD conference Venezuelan President Carlos Perez said that what the developing countries need are not "humiliating and degrading handouts, but a square deal, equality and the establishment of a new economic order able to put an end to inequality and to the economic oppression of some countries by others." This statement, like the stance adopted by the representatives of all the Group of 77 of the developing countries at the conference, is directed against the global U.S. food strategy, whose aim is to use food exports in order to achieve self-interested political ends.

The U.S. administration has now decided to use a form of blackmail and pressure against the Soviet Union. The U.S. President has announced the imposition of an embargo on the supply of grain to the USSR under existing contracts and agreements.

"Of course," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his interview with a PRAVDA correspondent, "these actions by the U.S. administration will not harm us in the way that their initiators clearly intend them to. The cynical calculations about a 'worsening' of the food situation in the Soviet Union as a result of the U.S. refusal to sell us grain are based on absurd ideas about our economic potential. The Soviet people have sufficient potential to live and work peacefully, to fulfill the plans laid down and to increase their prosperity."

The attempt to use grain as a weapon of blackmail and political pressure is encountering strong resistance in the world. Millions of people in all countries have supported the principled assessment which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev gave of the U.S. administration's actions. As was stressed in the interview, Washington's action in arrogating to itself the "right" either to "reward" or to "punish" independent sovereign states raises a question of fundamental importance. By such actions the U.S. administration is, in effect, striking a blow at the orderly international law system of interstate relations in general.

U.S. policy on grain exports convincingly bears out that conclusion. The United States cannot expect to be trusted in international economic relations while it flouts such standards and international agreements. An increasing number of people in the world are asking: Can you do business with a partner who is prepared to unilaterally break a contract or other agreement at any time?

COMMENTARY ON BRZEZINSKI VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Invasion Plans

LD311636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] I should like to draw the attention of our listeners to a dispatch filed by REUTER from Washington. It says that a delegation headed by the U.S. President's National Security Assistant Brzezinski is due to fly into Islamabad today. He is to hold talks with the Pakistani authorities on provision of military aid to the country to the tune of $400 million. A part of these arms supplies is destined for the counterrevolutionaries dug in in Pakistan. The timing of the trip also draws attention. Reports are now coming from Pakistan saying that hundreds of trucks are now leaving the port of Karachi carrying weapons and explosives toward the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. It is known from the evidence given by saboteurs caught in Afghanistan that a plan to invade this country has already been drawn up. As far as one can judge, during the visit today by the American delegation all the details of this plan will be finalized. The provocative nature of the trip to Pakistan of the American representatives headed by Brzezinski can surprise nobody.

Aid to Pakistan

LD312328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] On the instructions of President Carter his National Security Assistant Brzezinski and Deputy Secretary of State Christopher are setting off on a special mission to Islamabad. There on 2-3 February they will be holding talks with the Pakistani leadership.

Here is a "Latest News" commentary: From statements made by official spokesmen of the administration, international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayev notes, it is evident that during these talks, as was pointed out, there will be discussion of matters relating to the new situation and the creation of a structure for consolidating relations with the United States. These diplomatic formulations conceal plans to use Pakistan as a bridgehead to carry out American military strategic schemes in the Middle East. Implementation of these plans is taking place on the pretext of events in Afghanistan, which are developing in a direction not to the liking of the United States. One of the main aims of the trip to Islamabad by the Presidential assistant is to achieve the transformation of Pakistan into an agent of American policy against Afghanistan.

For a long time now the United States has been using Pakistan's territory to prepare interventionist forces against neighboring Afghanistan, and it is not for the first time that Deputy Secretary of State Christopher is going to Pakistan. U.S. representatives have been in every way urging on and encouraging the Pakistani leadership to step up actions which are hostile to Afghanistan. Another aim of Brezezinski's trip to Islamabad is to discuss in specific terms how Pakistan is to use American military aid to the order of $400 million. This money is earmarked for the arming, equipping and training of mercenary bands to be sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory.

It is obviously with these details that the Pentagon officials will involve themselves. It is not fortuitous that Brezezinski and Christopher will be accompanied by McGiffert, assistant defense secretary. In other words, it is a question of the launching of an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The United States is hatching dangerous schemes for the countries of the near and Middle East. It is not for nothing that the personages who are simultaneously both the creators and executor of plans having nothing to do with securing the stability of the region are setting off on a trip to Islamabad. This is understood by many politicians and state officials in a number of the countries of this area, who rightly consider that the implementation of America's plans could have bitter consequences for their peoples.

American Military Presence

LD312051 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The United States Presidential adviser for national security, Zbigniew Brezezinski, arrives in Pakistan today. Here is what a Radio Moscow commentator writes:
It seems that the visit is to be a new step in involving Pakistan into Washington's dangerous military preparations in the Middle East and Asia. It's noteworthy that on the eve of the visit a number of American newspapers all of a sudden started complaining about the weak signs of the United States transport aviation. Some asserted that the United States does not have planes that can airlift quickly the quick reaction corps to the area of instability. Hence, allegedly, is Washington's task of finding bases in the direct proximity of (?the area). A few days ago the American CBS company reported that Washington is working out plans of building up American military presence in Pakistan in three stages. That includes American planes visiting Pakistani bases, American warships calling at Pakistani ports and finally dispatching United States land troops to Pakistan. The State Department hastened to deny the report of the CBS correspondent, but observers in Asia know that such a leakage of information has been used by Washington many times to prepare the public for what has actually already been done or has been decided to do, and that is why the denial hasn't been taken seriously in Asia. On the contrary, observers are inclined to believe that the purpose of Brzezinski's mission is none other than talks on bases in Pakistan.

According to the Washington POST, during Brzezinski's stay in Pakistan attention will be given to questions of providing the promised military assistance, and not only by the United States but also by Britain and China. More military goods are being transported from China to Pakistan along the Karakoram Highway. Coordination of armed assistance to Pakistan will most probably be another topic of discussion during the coming talks with Brzezinski. The first steps in that direction have already been made. The Los Angeles TIMES says that the United States ambassador in Pakistan, Arthur Hummel, has secretly taken part in the talks that Pakistan has conducted with China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua during his visit to that country. They discussed bigger participation of the sides in anti-Afghan activity. In this respect it should be pointed out once again that arms shipments to Pakistan under whatever pretext they are conducted cannot but affect the security of the neighboring countries. This view is shared by many people. Observers point out that arms deliveries to Pakistan can upset the balance of forces in the region, the more so since Washington has actually removed objections to Pakistan making its own nuclear bombs. (?It is also) very unlikely that Pakistan itself will gain anything from taking part in the intrigues of Washington and Beijing. This is born out by the experience of that country in the past when it took part in the military blocs set up under the pressure of the United States. It would also be appropriate to recall what the policy of the shah of Iran had led to--a policy of turning the country into an arsenal of American weapons. This is probably just the right time for Islamabad to give thought to the long-term consequences of those schemes, especially if one bears in mind what envoys from overseas who arrive in Pakistan today are bringing with them.

LINOWITZ TALKS AIM TO PERPETUATE ISRAELI OCCUPATION

LD301908 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" Program" presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Linowitz, President Carter's special envoy to the Middle East, had a private meeting for more than 1 hour with Prime Minister Begin in Tel Aviv today. He told reporters after the meeting that he is optimistic as regards the progress of the tripartite talks on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy." Tomorrow another meeting of the Camp David plotters will be held in Herzliya. Sol Linowitz said that Washington and Cairo have new ideas about the autonomy. As is known, Washington is pressing ahead with them in order to give itself and its ally in the anti-Arab collusion freedom of action in realizing the plans of neocolonialism in the Arab world and this is the main aim of the present mission of Sol Linowitz. In order to formulate the autonomy plan, another attempt is being made to draw some Palestinians into the Camp David collusion. To this end, Linowitz intended to meet today the Gaza and West Bank mayors but they have categorically refused to meet him and continue to strongly oppose the autonomy, rightly regarding it as a smoke screen for the perpetuation of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

APN HINTS AT RETALIATION FOR U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD291202 Hamburg DPA in German 0944 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--In connection with the U.S. economic sanctions, the Soviet Union made an indirect threat today of a possible reduction in its own raw materials exports. A commentary by the Soviet news agency APN, published in West Berlin, says that every boycott is a two-edged sword. "Those who, to vent their spleen, are prepared to make decisions which could have negative results for the development of international economic relations for years ahead ought to leaf through the catalog of goods and raw materials, including energy, in order not to overlook those which are exported by the Soviet Union."

They ought to consider in advance at whose expense their own losses could be made good--"hardly at Washington's cost." The earth's energy resources--"for whose sake many people in the West are prepared to run the risk of war"--lie "neither in Alaska, nor in Canada, nor off the coast of Britain," but "on the territory of independent sovereign states." As far as Europe is concerned, those times were much more profitable "in which everything that was necessary for the continent was exported on the basis of voluntary cooperation and not through force." APN accuses the CDU/CSU opposition of "virtually suggesting that the system of inter-European relations, which came into being in the years of detente, should be trampled underfoot and that East-West cooperation should be paralyzed." APN says that if "Western states renounce any contractual obligations, some quite insignificant adjustments would have to be made in Soviet economic plans." It says that the Soviet Union has never disputed the fact that it benefits from trade with the United States, but it is a colossal mistake to think that the Soviet Union is much more interested in trade with the United States than the United States is with the USSR. If the Soviet Union sees "that contracts, or indeed the whole complex of trade and economic relations are endangered, it possesses sufficient resources to exist from its own strength." APN says that the trade sanctions announced by Washington have caused "great concern" in Moscow for quite different reasons. What concerns the Soviet Union is the "irresponsibility with which Washington is destroying that which the two sides have, by considerable efforts, brought into being in the sphere of bilateral trade." It is particularly alarming that under these circumstances the Soviet Union can never be sure that its cooperation with American companies "rests on a firm foundation." As far as American grain exports are concerned, they are one of the most important ways in which "oil imports can be to some extent offset and the United States' trade deficit reduced." APN claims that the sanctions against the Soviet Union will cause an estimated loss of $5 billion to the U.S. economy. However, although the framework of Soviet-American trade is "rather the worse for wear," the "foundation remains." But at present it is difficult to forecast "how long the mood in Washington, which is little cause for joy to either the Soviet or the American people, will prevail.

SABOTAGE ATTEMPTED AGAINST AEROFLOT FLIGHT TO NEW YORK

LD312054 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 31, TASS--Reports have appeared in the American press that sabotage had been attempted at the New York airport against an Aeroflot plane that was on a regular flight from Moscow to New York on January 18th. An American staff member of the airport's flight control centre had deliberately disrupted the work of an electronic computer that controlled the Soviet plane's approach and landing. This created a real danger of the plane's crash and the death of its passengers and crew. Luckily no disaster happened and the plane made a normal landing at the New York airport. This criminal act is not a chance episode in the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria that has developed not without connivance of the authorities at the airports of New York and Washington where normal conditions for flights by Aeroflot planes no longer exist. It is only due to the selfless work of the crews of the planes and staff members of the local Aeroflot offices that normal air communication between Moscow and these American cities is maintained in accordance with the agreement on air travel between the USSR and the United States. The USSR Embassy in the United States has asked the U.S. State Department for explanations. It was confirmed there that sabotage really had been attempted and that the appropriate American authorities were conducting an investigation with the aim of insituting criminal proceedings against those guilty.

LAVROV COMMENTS ON PRC DECISION TO SUSPEND TALKS WITH SRV

OW311246 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 31 Jan 80 OW

[Lavrov commentary]

[Text] The Chinese side has refused to participate in the scheduled Sino-SRV talks. This again shows that the Chinese leaders are not at all sincere in wanting to settle the questions of how to maintain a peaceful and stable boundary and how to restore normal relations between the two countries through negotiations, and the top leadership of Beijing has never made any efforts in this regard. On the contrary, China has mapped out a gangster plan against the sovereign state of Socialist Vietnam. The Beijing leaders have failed to learn a useful lesson from the shameful defeat of their aggression against Vietnam last year.

The U.S. paper WALL STREET JOURNAL put it well: Although China withdrew from the war with a ruined reputation, it has failed to learn a lesson from this defeat.

Furthermore, the so-called strategic principle of China is completely incompatible with the actual steps taken by the Beijing leaders. Such steps find expression in China's preparations for war and concentration of more troops and military supplies along the Vietnamese-Chinese border and the Chinese-Lao border. Also, the speeches of the representatives of Beijing's top leadership continue to threaten Vietnam by insisting on teaching more lessons or a bigger lesson to Vietnam.

What merits our attention is the fact that while trying to carry out their gangster plan against other countries and their people, the Beijing leaders have taken advantage of the anti-Soviet clamor stirred up by the Afghan incident to cover up their own preparations. While clamoring against what they call Soviet aggression, the Beijing leaders themselves have armed the mercenary and bandit troops in Pakistan with Chinese weapons in an attempt to strangle the Afghan people's revolution. While raising a hue and cry over what they call Soviet hegemonism, the Beijing leaders have concentrated more troops and weapons in the areas bordering Vietnam and Laos.

We cited many concrete facts in our previous broadcasts to explain the strategic concept of the Beijing leaders and the gangster nature of their expansion policy to our listeners. Actually we do not have to talk about this question, but we must understand that every single gangster act or adventurous move taken by the top Beijing leadership in the international arena will result in a vast sacrifice of Chinese servicemen. Today Beijing's propaganda is going all out to call on the Chinese Army to be ready to deal with the new situation. This means that full preparations should be made for launching another gangster attack against the neighboring countries on the order of Beijing's top leadership. This will eventually result in the sacrifice of more people.

While calling on the Chinese Armed Forces to be ready to take part in aggressive activities, Beijing's propaganda also released a circular before the advent of the 1980 spring festival, talking at length about the so-called glorious traditions of the Chinese Army. In fact, there were indeed such glorious traditions when the Chinese PLA fought against the reactionary forces and Japanese militarists at home and took part in the struggle to safeguard the Chinese people's revolutionary achievements. But all these traditions have long been trampled on by the Beijing leaders.

SRV DELEGATION IN BEIJING CALLS FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS

LD011048 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Beijing, February 1, TASS--The government delegation of the SRV at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks today called for taking measures to prevent armed incidents on the Vietnamese-Chinese border in the period of February 15 to 21, this year, during the holding of the "spring festival" which is traditional for Vietnam and China.

The proposals were set out in the note delivered by the head of the Vietnamese delegation at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks to the head of the PRC's delegation.

The note also contains a proposal to hold without delay next meeting at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks.

PRAVDA ATTACKS BEIJING SUPPORT FOR U.S. ON IRAN

LD311341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[I. Lebedev rejoinder under the headline: "A Fuss About Nothing"]

[Text] It has become a commonplace that the Beijing purveyors of misinformation rush to join in any anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, however unrestrained, unleashed in the West. That is what is happening now. In Beijing they decided to teach the Iranian people with whom they should live in peace and whom they should fear. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, assuming a serious air, calls upon Iran "to be vigilant towards the northern neighbor," which--and here the Beijing semi-official organ refers to "competent" reports of Western news agencies--in the recent days "has been moving its troops in Afghanistan to the area of the frontier with Iran and Pakistan."

That provocative fraud, released by the American UPI is known to have been disclosed long ago. But the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO is not at all embarrassed. In Beijing they would only be glad to divert the attention of the Iranians from the real threat which comes from bellicose imperialism of the United States.

True, the demonstration of "military muscles", the military blackmail on the part of the United States, threats of economic sanctions against Iran by no means affected the determination of the Iranian people no to yield to rough gendarme-type diktat. But this is not in line with Beijing's plans. This is why now the Chinese propaganda, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO this time, poses as a champion of "a peace settlement" of the conflict between the United States and Iran.

In Beijing they advise the American administration "to help faster the Iranian people to understand that their real enemy is Moscow but not Washington. At the same time the Chinese press stopped reporting broad U.S. military preparations against Iran. The undisguised threat of intervention by the Pentagon "hawks" against that sovereign state. It is being brought home to the Chinese that the United States and Iran allegedly resign themselves in the face of "menacing actions" from the USSR.

The lies, even fabricated by masters of "Beijing canards", are shortlived. The Iranian people, who were plundered for decades by American monopolies, who were tortured and killed by U.S.-trained SAVAK agents, the people who cast off the hateful tyranny of the shah regime know full well the price of "friendship" of American imperialists. And therefore, it is all in vain that their Beijing intercessors are bustling about.

III. 1 Feb 80 B 3 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CHINA

'RESHUFFLES' IN PRC LEADERSHIP SEEN AS 'POWER STRUGGLE'

LD302344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1738 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 30 January, (TASS)--Reports are coming from Beijing about reshuffles among China's leading echelons. In particular there is a noticeable tendency to refrain from the practice of combining party and administrative posts. This, local political observers point out, accords with the interests of Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee and his group. Chinese officials talking to foreigners hint that this group would like to remove Hua Quofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee from the post of premier of the PRC State Council. They name Zhau Ziyang, a politburo member of the CCP Central Committee, as a candidate for the premiership.

Recently there have been important changes in China's military leadership. Chen Xilian, politburo member of the CCP Central Committee, has been removed from the command of the Beijing military district. It is well known that Chen had been sharply criticized in wall posters for his links with the "gang of four," and also for his part in the second removal of Deng Xiaoping in 1976. The suggestion is made that the removal of Chen Xilian was the result of infighting in the Chinese leadership between groups of old party leaders, or the so-called "pragmatists" on the one side, and those who came to the fore via the "Cultural Revolution" on the other. Chen, together with Wang Donxing, Wu De, Ji Dengkui and Ni Zhiju, was subjected to attacks for his activities during the "Cultural Revolution" and other Maoist political campaigns.

Foreign observers in Beijing have focussed attention on the publication in the second issue of HONGOI of an article mentioning Liu Shaoqi, former PRC Government chairman and deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee, who was demoted in the "Cultural Revolution" years. The journal makes a positive evaluation of some of his work. This is regarded here as a sign of an as yet unofficial rehabilitation for one of the CCP's most prominent former leaders. The same observers are convinced that the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi will be decided upon as a result of struggle in the upper ranks of Beijing.

The reorganization of PRC provincial organs of authority is reportedly near to completion at the present time. In 23 of the 29 provincial level administrative units meetings of people's representatives have been convened, standing committees of these meetings have been elected and "people's governments" have been formed. The "Revolutionary Committees" set up during "the Cultural Revolution" have been abolished.

These transformations, according to the assessment of specialists, are being used to remove those promoted by the "Cultural Revolution" and other local leaders not to Beijing's liking. The analysis of the composition of the new provincial organs of authority shows that 40-50 percent of them have been renewed. At the same time those figures who had been appointed to leading posts during the purges of the supporters of the "gang of four" which took place in the last few years have remained in their posts. All of them are supporters of the "pragmatists."

Articles are appearing in the Chinese press with calls for further reorganizations. In the opinion of foreign observers this illustrates the intention to continue purging the party and state apparatus of those who in some way or other disagree with the political line of the Beijing leadership. The new reshuffles in the Chinese leadership and in the organization of the provincial organs of authority are evidence of an incessant power struggle in China.

Yakovlev Commentary

LD291820 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 28, TASS--TASS news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Chinese press has recently published a number of articles actually admitting political and economic instability in the country. According to the Shanghai newspaper WEN HUI BAO, the Chinese society is now experiencing a "crisis of confidence." Many people, the newspaper writes, have lost their enthusiasm and feel disappointment and bitterness in connection with the critical situation in the country's economy and the extremely low living standards. The newspaper WEN HUI BAO describes this disappointment as bitter fruit of Mao's personality cult, which has caused a dislocation of the country's home political and economic mechanism. As the Beijing newspaper GONGREN RIBAO writes, China is as before experiencing great difficulties: until now a proportionate economic development is upset, there is an acute shortage of financial and material resources and lack of efficient management at enterprises.

Pessimism has become so wide-spread in the country that it is now subject of discussion by the Beijing leadership. The Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA reports, quoting authoritative Chinese sources, that Vice Chairman of the CPC CC, vice premier of the PRC State Council Deng Xiaoping criticized at a closed meeting in the top echelons on January 16 those who "are disappointed in the successes achieved in the recent three years" and "lost faith in the party leadership and the programme of modernization." With the aim of ending the sentiments of lack of confidence in the possibility of economic and political normalization in the country, he called for giving larger weight to the "programme of four modernizations" and making the necessary reshuffle among the leadership.

Especially bitterly disappointed, as foreign observers in Beijing point out, are young people. Millions of young people cannot get jobs every year. After leaving general educational schools they join the huge army of unemployed. Many young people having no means of subsistence turn criminals.

In the foreground again are questions of internal political strife and purges of the party, administration and economic machinery connected with it. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reported the other day that member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of China CC Chen Xilian has been dismissed from the post of commander of the Beijing military district. He had been long criticized in Tatsupao for his connections with the "group of four" and for participation in the suppression of the known "April events" in Tiananmen Square in Beijing in 1976.

Observers draw attention to a sharp drop in the political activity by Vice Chairman of the CPC CC Wang Dongxing and disappearance from the political scene of member of the Politbureau of the CPC, Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Chen Yonggui, former party leader of the Dazhai production team. This team is known to have been portrayed since the mid-sixties as a model of organization of agricultural production. And on the basis of assimilating the "experience" of this team Hua Guofeng put forward a programme of spreading the experience of Dazhai to the whole of China's agriculture. Now the "experience" of the team is openly criticized in the press.

At the same time, the purge of the party and the administrative machinery is broadening in the country.

It, as can be judged by pronouncements in the Chinese press, is directed in the first place at dropping the cadres objectionable to the Beijing leadership. The Chinese newspapers stress that these cadres were once promoted for "usurping party and state power," and the present promotion of new cadres is done allegedly for "implementing four modernizations."

All this bears out the conclusion that political and economic instability remains in China and the attempts of the Beijing leadership at resolving the country's economic and sociopolitical problems, while preserving the main anti-socialist, aggressive-chauvinistic precepts of Maoism are suffering a fiasco.

IVANOV HITS CHINA'S DESIRE TO PURCHASE WEAPONS FROM U.S.

OW242043 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 24 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by station observer Ivanov: "Encourage Expansion"]

"People all know that long before the visit of the U.S. defense secretary to China, Beijing's envoys had unofficially made proposals to U.S. weapon firms on selling armaments to China. According to a report by the New York TIMES, China intended to buy such items as F-16 and F-15 fighters, C-130 military transport planes, helicopters and modern electronic and radar systems for its air force."

When U.S. Defense Secretary Brown visited Beijing, the U.S. authorities expressed willingness to sell a ground reception station for receiving data from an American earth satellite and electronic computers to China. At a press conference, Brown announced that the United States would positively consider China's request for modern military technology although he rejected the possibility of direct sales of weapons to China for the present time. However, Washington has strengthened its pressure on its NATO allies, urging them to sell military equipment and technology to China.

"The imperialist propaganda media tried to use the fairy tale of a Soviet threat to China to defend their plan to arm Beijing with such military equipment. But the people know that the Soviet Union has not threatened China. On the contrary, it was suggested that the relations between the two countries be normalized."

Southeast Asia, South Asia and west Asia are targets of Beijing's expansionist policy, as Mao Zedong had said that China must take over Southeast Asia. A map published by Beijing includes territories of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Burma, Malaysia, Thailand, India and Indonesia in China's territorial scope. "To realize its expansionist policy, Maoists launched armed aggression against India, carried out repeated provocations against Burma, occupied the Paracel Islands by force and launched a massive, brutal attack against Vietnam. Beijing's expansionist policy toward Southeast Asia and South Asia worries countries in these regions. They are afraid that the modern weapons and equipment handed over to Beijing by the West may be used against them."

Facts show that the supply of new weapons and military equipment to China by the West posts a serious threat to the countries in South and Southeast Asia. The visit to China by the U.S. defense secretary was precisely to (?sell) weapons to China.

JAPAN REASSURES IRAN OVER CONSTRUCTION WORK

LD311410 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 31, TASS--The Government of Japan notwithstanding United States pressure, reassured Iran that work on the joint Japanese-Iranian construction of the big petrochemical complex in Bandar Khomeyni would be continued. This was announced by an official spokesman of the Cabinet of Ministers. It will be recalled that the White House special envoy, Philip Habib, who recently visited Tokyo, called for an end to the construction as one of the measures for an economic pressure on Iran.

DPRK, SOUTH KOREAN PRIME MINISTERS TO MEET 'IN NEAR FUTURE'

LD301556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] A cable from Pyongyang--KCNA today reported that a meeting between the prime ministers of the DPRK and South Korea will take place in the near future. There will be an exchange of views on reunification of the divided country. The initiator of the summit talks was the DPRK. It is expected that there will be a meeting of officials in the border village of Panmunjon in February to discuss details of talks between the prime ministers of the two countries [strany].

MONGOLIA'S MOLOMJAMTS CITED ON AFGHANISTAN, BREZHNEV REMARKS

LD311159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report under general headline: "Clear Prospect"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 January--Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions are imbued with confidence in the bright prospects for and peaceful future of mankind and give a profound and exhaustive analysis of the present international situation and the most important problems of peace and detente, D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, has stated.

The MPRP Central Committee and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], he stressed, fully support the propositions and conclusions contained in the Soviet party and state leader's replies. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev resolutely repudiated the anti-imperialist forces' anti-Soviet insinuations and the U.S. administration's rash and shortsighted actions. The attempts of certain U.S. circles to talk with the Soviet Union in the language of force are quite obviously doomed to failure.

The MPR, D. Molojamts noted, fully supports and highly assesses the Soviet Union's aid to Afghanistan at the request of the latter's lawful government and sees it as an important factor in the defense of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity against the intrigues of imperialist forces threatening the freedom and security of the region's peoples and countries.

Under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party and thanks to the international aid and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the solidarity of all progressive forces, the friendly Afghan people are successfully repelling interference by reaction, above all U.S. imperialism and Maoism, in the internal affairs of that independent country, he said.

KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON AFGHAN REGIME'S FIRST MONTH

LD311529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA special correspondents P. Demchenko, L. Mironov, TASS special correspondent Yu. Kornilov report: "Soviet-Afghan Friendship is Our Common Property: Soviet Journalists' Interview With Babrak Karmal"]

[Text] Kabul, January--A month has passed since the establishment of the new power in Afghanistan. That month has been full of events of truly historic significance. Great changes are taking place in the country, with fundamental effects on all strata of the population. At the same time the republic is having to repel onslaughts by external enemies, who have attacked it both with weapons and on the political and diplomatic fronts.

We asked Babrak Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to tell us what was particularly remarkable about the first month of the existence of the government he heads and what are the prospects for the country's development in the immediate future.

"A month is not long at all," Comrade Karmal began, "but our April Revolution, which has now entered a new stage, has taken important steps forward in that short space of time. As for the main, pivotal shifts which distinguish the present stage of the revolution, it is necessary to stress above all the unprecedented strengthening of the people's unity, the consolidation of the party, which marked its 15th anniversary at the beginning of this year, and the stepping up of its role. Thousands and thousands of letters are being sent to the leadership in which representatives of various strata of the country's population--workers, peasants, students, craftsmen, tribesmen and clergy--express their support for the People's Democratic Party or Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the government. For the first time in our country's history the potential has emerged for creating a broad national front of the whole people, and this potential is already being translated into reality. Exceptionally great significance is attached to the fact that genuine revolutionary order and legality have been restored here and freedom of speech and of religion on the basis of respect for Islam is guaranteed in the country. The general amnesty opened the prison doors, and many thousands of people, including many PDPA members and genuine patriots, were freed."

The discussion turned to economic questions. The new stage of the April revolution means that there are prospects for a rapid flourishing of the country's economy, an upsurge in its agriculture and a flourishing of its multinational culture, Comrade Karmal said. At present the PDPA Central Committee and the government are working on drawing up major, complex national economic plans taking into account the need above all to eliminate the disproportions and difficulties artifically created in national economic development by the subversive actions of Amin's adventurist clique. The main avenues of Afghanistan's development are industrialization, the elimination of the vestiges of feudalism and prefeudal relationship in the countryside, the development of the people's culture and the elimination of such a heavy legacy of the past as illiteracy, which now stands at 90 percent. The transformation of agriculture will be carried out on the basis of democratic land reform and the cooperativization of the peasantry.

The revolutionary shifts and positive transformation which meet our people's will and centuries-old aspirations, Karmal said, would not have been possible if the Afghan people, under the PDPA's leadership and with the USSR's fraternal, genuinely internationalist support, had not given the necessary rebuff to the republic's external enemies.

By means of armed provocations, pressure, threats and slander they tried and are still trying to reverse the development of events and undermine our revolution. The aim of these circles was and is to blow the April revolution apart from within, to destroy our party and its cadres, to install a dictatorial regime obedient to American imperialism in Afghanistan and then, relying on that regime, to deal a fatal blow to the Iranian revolution too. The elimination of Amin's clique means the failure of these perfidious plans on the part of imperialism and of Beijing and the reactionary circles in our region operating in concert with it.

We cannot fail to note, our interlocutor said, that despite the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and despite the unbridled slander campaign which has been unleashed in the West and in Beijing with a view to defaming Afghanistan and undermining the traditional Afghan-Soviet friendship, our republic's international prestige and authority are growing and strengthening. In its struggle for peace and the people's security, against imperialism and reaction and for its independence and sovereignty, our country relies on the powerful support of the USSR and the other socialist countries and the solidarity of the national liberation, progressive forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are proud that in the international arena revolutionary Afghanistan, being a nonalined country, is marching shoulder to shoulder with the progressive forces of developing states. This principled and consistent foreign policy course on our part is giving rise to outbursts of hatred in the camp of imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and apartheid. However, neither armed provocations nor slanderous attacks on our country--nothing will make us renounce the ideals proclaimed by the April revolution.

The fraternal and selfless assistance given to Afghanistan by our great peace-loving neighbor--the Soviet Union--is the guarantee of our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the shield of our revolution and the guarantee of preserving peace, Babrak Karmal said. Our people--more than 15 million strong--are grateful to the great Soviet people for their genuinely internationalist stance. Afghan-Soviet friendship, whose foundations were laid by the great Lenin himself, has now been lifted to entirely new heights. This friendship is our great common asset, it is the guarantee that the Afghan people will defend and augment the gains of the April revolution.

Comrade Karmal said in conclusion:

"I would like to take this opportunity to once again cordially thank the Soviet leadership and all the Soviet people through the Soviet press on behalf of the Afghan people for the fraternal and friendly economic, political, moral and military support which the Soviet Union has given us in the cause of defending the gains of Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. No matter how much Western and Beijing propaganda may howl about Afghan-Soviet relations, no matter what provocative and militarist acts are carried out by Washington and company in speculating on the so-called 'Afghan question,' a fact is still a fact: Our people welcome the arrival of limited contingents of the USSR armed forces here and warmly and fraternally greet Soviet servicemen, realizing that they are in our country only to help us defend the gains of the April revolution against armed onslaughts from outside and to give the republic the opportunity to direct its efforts toward resolving creative tasks in building a new life."

KARMAL ISSUES APPEAL ON SABOTEURS, DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE

LD311740 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 31 January, TASS--An appeal by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has been published here.

There is no doubt of the fact, the appeal states, that on the basis of the unity of the people, the army and the People's Democratic Party we will be victorious. But for each one of us it must be clear that victory will not come of its own accord. To achieve it we must unanimously combine all our efforts to defend the glorious ideals of the April revolution in the struggle against imperialism and reaction and to put an end to the outrages by bands of terrorists and saboteurs who are being sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

The appeal contains a call from the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government to Afghan youth to create units of volunteers for the defense of roads, bridges and passes, as well as trucks and convoys with products and essential goods, the supplies of which to towns and villages are being hindered by bands of foreign mercenaries and agents of imperialism.

This year, the appeal by Babrak Karmal says further, favorable weather conditions afford the possibility of growing a good harvest in the country. Our primary task is to plow and sow all arable land so that not a single piece of land useful for cultivation remains idle. The necessary quantities of selected wheat and cotton seed, fertilizer and agricultural equipment are at the government's disposal. In case of necessity the people's authorities will accord financial aid to peasants. In the interests of extending agricultural production and raising the living standards of the peasantry the government has adopted a decision to increase the purchase price of raw cotton and sugarbeets. The state will sell bread at favorable prices to peasants who cultivate these crops.

In conclusion, in his appeal the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expresses the conviction that in the near future all conditions will be created within the country for the successful development of agriculture in the interests of the masses of people.

KARMAL CONGRATULATES IRAN'S BANI SADR ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD312146 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 31, TASS--The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal sent today a message of congratulations to Abolhassan Bani Sadr on the occasion of his election as the first president of Islamic Republic of Iran, BAKHTAR AGENCY reported today.

ZA RUBEZHOM CITES AFGHAN MINISTER ON REVISED LITERACY PROGRAM

LD301607 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 5, Signed to Press 24 Jan 80 pp 12-13 LD

[Report by Pavel Demchenko and Leonid Mironov: "Tense Days in Revolutionary Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] Kabul--The April revolution in Afghanistan is at an important stage in its development. The leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and the government headed by Babrak Karmal are making an immense effort in the current complex situation, which came about as a result of direct interference by Washington and Beijing in the country's internal affairs through the training and arming of counterrevolutionary bands, "to strengthen and develop the progressive social and political bases of the Republic." The revolutionary authorities' measures are welcomed and supported by the broad strata of the Afghan people. At the same time, internal reaction, imperialist forces and Chinese expansionists have essentially started an undeclared war against Afghanistan. They are exploring all avenues to prevent the progressive transformations in the country and undermine the people's trust in the new power.

The Soviet Union came to the aid of the Afghan people. This act of fraternal solidarity was greeted with approval by the progressive international public. In Afghanistan itself broad strata of the population welcome the Soviet aid. The Afghan people see it as a reliable defense of their revolutionary gains.

The April revolution offered all the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's working people broad educational opportunities. The construction of new schools developed, many of them constructed with the active voluntary and unpaid labor participation of broad masses of the working people. Hundreds of groups were organized all over the place to stamp out illiteracy and around 1 million workers, peasants and soldiers studied in these groups. In response to an appeal from N.M. Taraki thousands of teachers, employees, students and senior pupils participated most actively in this important statewide campaign.

However, serious blunders were committed during the campaign, and reactionary elements tried to take advantage of these blunders to cause unrest among the population. The Muslim clergy, for example, had always told believers that women had no need of literacy at all, indeed, that it was harmful for them. The forcible education of women was regarded in some parts by a certain sector of the population, not without incitement from the clergy, of course, as interference in people's personal life and an encroachment on traditional principles and manners. Encountering a number of difficulties and sometimes even direct resistance from the population, the former leadership of the Education Ministry to some extent lost interest in solving the problems of stamping out illiteracy within the period laid down by the 5-year plan.

In the new government the Education Ministry portfolio has gone to Dr Anahita Ratebzad, who was elected member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo at the January plenum. She greeted us at the appointed hour with a kindly smile at the door of her spacious office, which has been turned into a veritable "education headquarters." Afghan education workers meet there to elaborate plans to combat illiteracy, and it is the venue of frequent and varied methodological conferences on education problems.

"I am always happy to meet Soviet journalists," the minister said, inviting us to sit alongside her at a long table standing in the middle of the office. "At the moment you are helping us with your pens to combat the lies and slander flung at us by imperialist and Maoist propaganda and to uphold the real gains of the April revolution.

"Our ministry is the largest in terms of the number of employees as we have around 2,500 people working here," A. Ratebzad continued, "but there is enough work for all. In fact we have to teach no less than nine-tenths of a population of 15 million to read and write. We are trying not to put the cart before the horse and are solving the illiteracy problem on a voluntary basis. The earlier plans are now being revised in accordance with the real situation. We are teaching soldiers first and foremost, in accordance with a program elaborated in conjunction with the Defense Ministry. When they have finished service they will return home literate, taking home not only education but also the new ideas which have been increasingly taking hold of the masses since the April revolution.

"In addition to continuing the campaign against illiteracy," the minister said, "the system of general education will be developed, standardized state education plans and programs will be gradually introduced and a teaching research center and institutes for improving teachers' skills will be set up in the capital."

During the interview A. Ratebzad pointed out several times the importance for Afghanistan of the experience of solving a similar problem in the Soviet Union, especially in the Central Asian republics, after the October Revolution.

"The Soviet Union was the first state in the world," A. Ratebzad said, "to overcome cultural poverty and ignorance in a short space of time, to attain total literacy, to train a multimillion-strong army of highly skilled specialists and switch to the implementation of universal secondary education. We hope that the broadest utilization of this immense experience will enable us to stamp out quickly the grim legacy from the past of illiteracy in the overwhelming majority of the population.

The Enemies' Intrigues Continue

According to reliable information from the Pakistani city of Peshawar, anti-Afghan organizations have built a nest there for hatching a counterrevolutionary plot. The initiative for creating an anti-Afghan front belonged to figures well-known in Afghanistan from the notorious "Muslim Brotherhood" organization: (Sabagatulla Madzhadadi), (Robani), (Muhammad Nabi) and (Bulbedin). The Afghan "branch" of the "Muslim Brotherhood" organization--a reactionary terrorist grouping of conservative Muslim orientation--was set up back in the mid-sixties. At all stages of its anti-popular activity it has carried out subversive work against the country's democratic forces. The "Muslim brotherhood" has openly declared a "crusade" against the April revolution.

Operating demagogically under "Islamic" slogans, the Afghan "Muslim Brotherhood," which has broad ties with similar groupings in other Eastern countries, is trying to put pressure on the socially backward mass of working people both in city and in countryside. "The Muslim Brotherhood," the Kabul NEW TIMES wrote, "consists of pseudo-Muslims who use Islam as a cover and are fully maintained by imperialism."

Recently representatives of the "Muslim Brotherhood" went to Peshawar for a meeting of heads of anti-Afghan subversive organizations after what they could get from the United States, Britain, Saudi Arabia and Egypt for subversive activity against Afghanistan.

Various Maoist groups, subsidized and directed by Beijing, are carrying out subversive activity against the new regime in Afghanistan in conjunction with the anti-Afghan reactionary groupings....

The Cause of the Revolution Will Triumph:!

The other day we visited (Nadzhumuddin), first secretary of the Kabul PDPA city committee. This modest-looking 33-year-old was arrested four times for revolutionary activity. He had just gotten out of prison and was once again engrossed in party work. Talking about the intrigues of the revolution's enemies, he showed us in particular several anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet leaflets which Maoists had tried to distribute at the university, the polytechnical institute and other educational establishments.

"The Maoists have the same plans as the other reactionary groupings," he said. "They want to discredit the new leadership and demonstrate that it is allegedly no different from the Amin leadership. They are working in vain, however. The new government has already managed to win prestige and enjoys the support of the broad masses.

"The PDPA and the country's revolutionary government have urged all Afghan patriots to deliver a resolute rebuff of the intrigues of the revolution's enemies," (Nadzhmuddin) concluded. "The party has sent its best cadres into the army and into the central and local organs of power. Our appeal to defend the April revolution gains is encountering increasing sympathy among the people, and we are confident that the cause of the revolution will triumph."

PRAVDA CITES AFGHANISTAN'S DOST ON ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

LD011059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Special correspondents P. Demchenko, L. Mironov report: "Contrary to Logic"]

[Text] Kabul, January--At present the Afghan press and public are sharply criticizing the provocative fuss unleashed by the Carter administration together with Beijing in connection with events in Afghanistan.

The intrigues of the enemies of the April revolution are described in only one way, namely: as undisguised interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan, whose people intend to build a new life.

"Particular indignation is aroused among the Afghan people," Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost said in a talk with Soviet Journalists, "by the attempts of the United States and Maoist China to set the Muslim countries against us. With this aid they did everything possible to push Saudi Arabia, Egypt and certain other reactionary regimes into convening a session of the Islamic Conference. It is no accident that they chose as the venue for the conference the capital of Pakistan--a country which has become a bridgehead for the concentration of anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary forces. In return for this 'service' Washington has allocated hundreds of millions of dollars to Pakistan to acquire arms. We believe that the convening of the conference and the provocative attacks made at the conference against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR primarily serve the interests of imperialism and world reaction. At the same time the Muslim countries' main task is to strengthen their unity in the anti-imperialist struggle, the struggle against their main enemies--U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. These countries are continuing to weave plots against the peoples of the Near East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean region.

"The Islamic Conference in Islamabad," the minister went on, "was not a genuine expression of the opinions of all Muslim countries. Since it was clear from the first that the convening of this conference could only serve the interests of imperialism and reaction in the region, Afghanistan decided to refrain from taking part in it. The position of our country's government with respect to the conference is similar to the position we adopted with respect to the convening of the Security Council and the special session of the United Nations on the so-called 'Afghan question.' This is interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. For that reason we reject the anti-Afghan resolution adopted in Islamabad as contrary to Islamic solidarity in the world."

Commenting on the results of the conference, the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES writes that in planning it imperialism set the goal of simultaneously achieving at least two goals: First to set Pakistan against India and Afghanistan by granting it military and political support and second, to "intimidate" Moscow and gratify Beijing. However, neither of these goals was achieved. As for the USSR's policy in the Muslim world, the newspaper goes on, as is well known, the USSR has always taken the Muslim countries' side in the anti-imperialist struggle, which is in accordance with their national interests.

In a commentary, the newspaper HAQIQATE ENQELABE SAWR expresses confidence that those independent Islamic countries which are following the path of progress and strengthening national independence will not allow themselves to be dragged into the anti-Afghan conspiracy of imperialism and reaction, but will join the ranks of countries which support the Afghan people's right to sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1258 GMT on 31 January 1980 carries a similar report adding the following: "I stress more that the decision of the Islamabad session regarding Afghanistan were taken under pressure from American imperialism and its minions, including China. These forces are clearly attempting to cover up their evil plans of military interference in the internal affairs of Iran. In the region of the Persian Gulf and the seizure of the oil resources in the Near East.

[The Afghan Government has repeatedly expressed its respect for the Islamic religion, which was set out in documents made public recently in our country. In this connection the vain attempts of the leaders of the United States, Beijing and the reactionary circles of the region to appear in the role of 'defenders of Islam in Afghanistan" are absolutely laughable, stated the DRA foreign minister.'"]

AFGHAN ARMY CAPTURES TWO CHINESE MILITARY INSTRUCTORS

LD311658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksandr Fedonin]

[Text] The Afghan Armed Forces have taken prisoner two Chinese military instructors in the north of the country. This is reported by a PRENSA LATINA correspondent.

The agency's dispatch from Kabul says that China is not only training Afghan counter-revolutionaries but is also moving in hundreds of its own agents to carry out subversive activity on the territory of the country. Quoting official sources in Kabul, PRENSA LATINA reports that the United States and China have already trained dozens of thousands of mercenaries for an invasion of Afghanistan, which is evidently set for the beginning of the spring.

After visiting a number of populated areas which have been subject to bandit attacks, the correspondent describes in his reportage the destruction he saw there. For instance, on the walls of a pillaged educational establishment the journalist saw the following inscription: "Death to Those Who Can Read and Write!"

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENTS REPORT AFGHAN SOURCES ON U.S. INTERFERENCE

ID011201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondents V. Kassis, K. Rashidov reportage from Afghanistan: "Guarding the Revolution"]

[Text] Gardez--Khowst--Kabul--from the helicopter, the snowy mountain peaks are like gigantic sugarloaves. They are no more than 200-300 meters away. It is as though you only have to stretch out your hand.... and there is the plain: The walls of the fortresses with rounded towers at the corners are clearly visible as well as gray walls, flat roofs, blue veins of rivers, strictly geometrical and ascetically severe. A turn and we land at the airfield at Gardez, the main town of Paktia Province.

At this inclement time of the year even helicopters only come here infrequently. For weeks on end, snow storms like a dense curtain shut off from the rest of the country this border region lying to the south of Kabul. There, behind the mountain ridges on Pakistani territory are located bases, where terrorists and saboteurs, enemies of the Afghan people, are being trained.

The engine has still not been switched off, but already people are running across the landing ground toward the machine. They know that newspapers, letters and a new movie have been brought.

"What is the news, how are things in Paktia?" we ask.

Local comrades readily tell us that in the town cinema a meeting of the party aktiv has just taken place with the participation of representatives of the clergy, merchants and Pashtun tribes. (Paktii Dastigir), secretary of the local section of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Hamid Khan Momayyez, governor of the province; (Adzhi Yusuf) and (Khadzhi Gol), leaders of the main tribes; (Gulyam Nabi), commander of the 3d Army Corps spoke at the meeting. All spoke of support for the April revolution, of the need for a radical reorganization of class and tribal relations and of the actual socioeconomic base of Afghan society.

We did not stay long in Gardez as the fog which had crept into the valley made us hurry on with our long journey, for we still had to fly across the difficult (Dzhadran) range. Nonetheless, we quickly managed to find out the main thing--the situation in the town is returning to normal and active business life is going on. The words of (Gul Mamad), member of the PDPA Provincial Committee, particularly stick in our memories.

"We have settled scores with the Amin clique, our path ahead will not be easy but it is straight and nobody will turn us from it--neither external nor internal reaction."

Paktia Province is interesting in many respects but it is perhaps noteworthy above all for the diversity of Pashtun tribal groups scattered throughout its territory. What is especially important to stress is that in neighboring Pakistan along the length of the border these same kindred tribes live. They have from time immemorial conducted trade among themselves and associated with each other.

Imperialist powers have on several occasions taken advantage of this fact. Thus, for instance, back in 1928 Britian succeeded in provoking a revolt here, led from the border hamlet of Miram Shah by the familiar adventurist from the British "secret intelligence service"--Thomas Edward Lawrence "of Arabia."

Today in Miram Shah, its environs and at certain other points, other reactionaries and their patrons from across the ocean have established themselves. In the district town of Khowst--to where we flew from Gardez--we were told a remarkable story. Literally the other day the Afghan security service managed to document a secret journey by two American "Lawrences" who, after leaving Parachinar, moved southward along the border. Along the way they stopped in fortresses and settlements, visited tribal chiefs, lavishing generous gifts on them and exhorted them to war against neighboring Afghanistan.

We were also reminded that it was in Parachinar about 10 days ago that a meeting took place between the leaders of the mercenary bands led by (Gulbeddin). Representatives of Pakistan's reaction and the U.S. secret services actively participated in this gathering as Mayor of Khowst District (Saib Mamad) stressed in a conversation with us.

"The gangs and their patrons still, of course, have not given up hope. But the people of Paktia are guarding their gains. We," the mayor continued, "are grateful and thankful to our northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, which came to our aid, fulfilling its international duty."

In the month we spent in Afghanistan we had several occasions to meet with the famous leaders of the Pashtun tribes, who are ardent patriots of their country. We spoke with them in Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif and Kabul. Here in Paktia, according to one of them--(Yusuf)--there are more than 20 tribal groups in the mountain settlements and in the valleys. For the most part these are illiterate and deeply religious people whom the reactionaries are also trying to entice onto their side, dragging the mountain dwellers into a fratericidal war.

On the advice of Khowst's popular authorities we visited the headquarters of the 25th Infantry Division of the Afghan Army commanded by Capt (Akhmad Ali).

We talked around a table on which was spread out a topographical map of the disposition of regiments and smaller subunits of the 25th Division. It also marked the areas where bandit formations were concentrated. We were told about the tactics used by the invaders and about their arms and their leaders.

"The cutthroats (Abdollah Khan), (Sardar) and (Abdol Khuseyn) are active in these regions here," the division commander said as his pointer moved over the map from one populated point to another. "They have U.S., Chinese and Pakistani weapons. It is significant that as soon as the U.S. 'Lawrences' had completed their run consignments of new submachineguns and carbines began arriving at these settlements."

"As for political propaganda," chief of the 30 Army Corps' Political Department (Shikhmamad) joined it, "reaction is basing it entirely on religion, circulating false rumors that people's power wants to put an end to Islam once and for all. Few people could be taken in by this lie but, unfortunately, there are those who are falling into the traps set by our enemies."

...The climate in Khowst, a quiet and cozy township with a population of 44,000, is milder than in Kabul, but then it is a good 1,200 meters lower in altitude than the capital. A springlike sun is shining here. Field work will soon begin on the city outskirts. The peasants are preparing for the sowing.

CLASS, NOT RELIGION, VIEWED AS CORE OF AFGHAN CLASHES

LD301525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Special correspondents V. Kassis, K. Rashidov report: "Afghanistan: The Word of Moulawi"]

[Text] Kabul--In Afghan cities, as in other Muslim cities, the people who live in one district represent a fully and definitely formad collective. The words "we are from the same district" means almost the same thing here as "we are related." Everywhere here, over a cup of tea or simply sitting on low stools, the men chat during their free time about a variety of subjects--politics, the weather, poetry, the prices in the bazaar....

Particularly frequent are the meetings in the local mosque: Five times a day believers come at the muezzin's call. At one of the mosques we talked to believers gathered there after morning prayers.

"Are they saying that we have stopped being Muslims?", a fine-looking old man in a turban, which rivalled the surrounding snow in whiteness, keeps asking.

Mohammad Khasan's eyes--that was the name of our interlocutor--flash with anger. "Afghanistan was and still is a Muslim country, whose population confess holy Islam," he observes. "Only a madman or an enemy, pursuing his own ends and wishing to slander our proud and free people, coulo assert the contrary."

"We know whenever this evil wind of incitement is blowing," another interlocutor--a high school teacher--breaks into the conversation. "The most ridiculous thing is that these instigators are far from being Muslims themselves. Washington and Beijing--that is who is conducting the orchestra of anti-Afghan hysteria."

The circle of people taking part in the conversation gradually widens. Among them are people of different ages and professions, including two priests. One of them literally guessed our next question and said: "They are slandering not only our people, but also their tried and trusted friend, the Soviet Union. The limited contingent of Soviet troops which has come to our aid serves as an excuse. But every Afghan--ask any or them--will tell you that they are soldiers of peace, who have come at our call to defend Afghanistan against foreign aggression."

Believers with whom we talked in other parts of Kabul and also in Nangarhar, Balkh and other provinces, told us with satisfaction how the April revolution has done much for the Afghan people. They spoke of schools for wiping out illiteracy and of the joy of the elderly who have gained the opportunity to read books. [paragraph continues]

They recalled the unforgettable days when the feudal lords' lands were handed over to poor Muslims who had been bowed over the seigniorial plantations all their lives. They recalled with gratitude the law which had come into effect banning bride money and the marrying off of minors and other decrees of the people's power, and also pointed out to us new mosques built since the April revolution, mentioning, by the way, that nobody had closed the old ones.

"An enemy is always an enemy, whether he is of the same faith as you or different," (Sherali), a peasant from the countryside near Jalalabad, said.

In his opinion, an absolute majority of the Afghan people have chosen the path of democracy, freedom and equal rights for their country. This, undoubtedly, does not please those "Muslims" who have lost power and wealth here.

"They even classify us as 'infidels' now," (Sherali) smiles, "and what did they give the people during their domination, apart from poverty and ignorance, sickness and backwardness? Now it seems that those who open the doors of a new life in front of us are 'infidels' whereas they--the butchers and oppressors--are faithful Muslims?!"

Indignant at enemy attacks against their people, even illiterate people here clearly and fully understand one thing: Religion has no part in it. A policy of aggression and interference is what guides those who are disseminating the lie today about "the oppression of Muslims" in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The reply to these insinuations here is the same: Do not interfere in our affairs, gentlemen!

"We pray today to the Almighty to send us peace and prosperity for the sake of the people's happiness," a well-known Afghan religious figure, Moulawi Gabur, imam of the main mosque in the city of Mazar-e Sharif, stressed. "We are against those who, using Allah's name as a cover and having sold themselves for dollars and pounds, try to stifle the April revolution; the revolution's ideas found a keen response in the hearts of all honest Muslims in Afghanistan".

Moulawi angrily condemned the actions of the United States and the PRC and of reactionary circles in Muslim countries, which play upon the peoples' religious sentiments in their hostile activity toward Afghanistan.

DEMICHEV: NO 'BLACKMAIL' CAN CHANGE SOVIET COURSE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD311540 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Yaroslavl, January 31, TASS--"We will not retreat from the consistent Leninist course directed at detente and the strengthening of peace. Pursuance of the policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems requires a firm political will directed at disarmament, a resolute resistance to the forces of cold war," it was stated by Petr Demichev.

Alternative member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Culture of the USSR Petr Demichev today addressed voters who have nominated him a candidate for election as deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

The Soviet Union marches in the vanguard of struggle for peace and international security, Demichev noted. At the same time reactionary U.S. circles have taken a number of actions to frustrate the process of detente.

Reactionary circles of American imperialism, the military-industrial complex that is interested in making super profits on the arms race, set themselves the aim of changing the existing parity of forces and attaining military superiority so as to dictate their will to the peoples of the world, the speaker declared.

In his answers to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent Leonid Brezhnev made an exhaustive analysis of the present international situation, Demichev noted.

"Our internationalist assistance to the friendly Afghan people," he said, "is in full conformity with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the United Nations Charter. Plans of the reaction directed at stifling the Afghan revolution and creating an imperialist military bridgehead on our country's southern border have been foiled. Those circles that are shamelessly trampling underfoot international treaties and agreements are now accusing us of some sort of 'violations' of norms of international behavior. More than that, they are trying to blackmail us with threats and sanctions. But no outside pressure, no blackmail can change the Soviet Union's principled, internationalist course."

The present Beijing leaders, Demichev went on, are using imperialist methods and have hegemonic claims. The military aggression against Vietnam, the active support for NATO's aggressive plans, the desire to side with imperialist forces and the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign--all this fully gives away the Beijing leaders as enemies of peace and the freedom of peoples.

There is no doubt, Demichev said, that the reactionary course of reviving the cold war will encounter the growing resistance of the peoples of the world because it has no historical perspective.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER ARMS TO PAKISTAN

Gandhi Interview

LD311155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "I. Gandhi Interview"]

[Text] Bonn, 25 January--Speaking about American and Chinese military deliveries to Pakistan in an interview with West Germany's STERN magazine Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared: We would like to maintain friendly relations with that country, but if Pakistan now obtains a quantity of weapons that may ultimately be used against us or against the Pakistani people themselves in the insurgent province of Baluchistan, it will hardly contribute to strengthening peace.

But what is still more important, I. Gandhi stressed, is that the Americans are also giving aid to China. Of course, this American action creates tension. It is a question of peace throughout our region.

Clark Clifford's Visit

LD311310 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 31, TASS--The Government of India expressed its anxiety to Clark Clifford, the adviser of the United States' President, who had arrived here, over Washington's decision to send the United States deputy secretary of defence to Pakistan to discuss arms deliveries to Islamabad.

During his meeting with Clifford, India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narisimha Rao, noting the dangerous consequences of the resumption of American arms deliveries, called for an explanation what specific military and economic aid to the value of 400 million dollars Washington was going to render to Islamabad. Narasimha Rao emphasized at the same time that Washington's decision could disturb the strategic balance of forces in that region. Speaking at a press conference, a spokesman for the Ministry of External Affairs of India, said that Narasimha Rao had expressed anxiety to the American President's envoy also over the simultaneous visit to Pakistan of a United States delegation, headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs and the deputy defence secretary of the United States. India believes, the minister emphasized, that no power should take any steps in the region which could aggravate tension.

Rejection of Clifford's 'Arguments'

LD312045 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 31, TASS--The Indian Government has resolutely rejected the "arguments" of the U.S. President's adviser Clark Clifford, currently in Delhi, who was trying to justify the American arms deliveries to Pakistan by the need to resist "Soviet influence." It categorically stated that these deliveries are fraught with a further destabilization of the situation in the region. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said to the White House's emissary that arms deliveries to Pakistan facilitated its adventurism in the past which had grim and destructive consequences for all, and sharply opposed Washington's aid to Pakistan worth 400 million dollars.

Minister for external affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao stressed the during talks with Clark Clifford that the efforts India is undertaking to normalize relations with Pakistan can be in vain if Pakistan joins in the arms race.

Bulantsev Viewpoint

LD011010 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 1, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes: Judging by reports of news agencies from Delhi, U.S. Presidential adviser Clark Clifford was not destined to fulfill his unrewarding mission--trying to convince the Indian Government that U.S. military aid to Pakistan to the tune of 400 million dollars does not constitute a threat to India's security.

Historical experience has shown that U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan upset strategic balance in that region, were directly or indirectly spearheaded against India. Nowadays that Beijing has actively joined in the militarization of Pakistan carried out by the United States, arms supplies to Pakistan are of a particularly sinister character. Nobody has threatened and does not threaten Pakistan, therefore a well-founded question is asked in India--against whom the 400 million dollars worth injection of arms, which the United States intends to supply to Pakistan, is directed?

One must, perhaps, be an unsurpassed master of verbal balancing acts so as to try to pro prove what cannot be proved. And Washington's emissary was to carry out precisely such a mission: Try to convince the Indian leadership that the massive arms supplies to the country, which has in the course of the last fifteen years twice fought against India, do not threaten the latter's security. To whatever diplomatic casuistry the U.S. Presidential envoy had recourse at his talks in Delhi, he has failed to prove that Pakistan's joining in the arms race can reduce tensions created, for that matter, by Washington's interference in the internal affairs of the states in that region.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET INDIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD311333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text of Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin's greeting to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, on the 30th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic of India]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India;

To Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republc of India:

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government and on behalf of ourselves personally, we heartily congratulate you the Government and people of friendly India on a notable jubilee--the 30th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic. The path traveled by India in these years has been marked by important achievements in the development of the national economy and culture, and in the strengthening of the sovereignty and independence of the country and in the gaining of lofty international authority.

Soviet people regard with great respect and sympathy these successes of the Indian people. Soviet-Indian friendship and fruitful cooperation in different spheres is a major achievement of our states. This friendship is cemented by the common interests in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and for peace and international security, detente and disarmament.

We express confidence that the close political and economic cooperation between our countries will steadily strengthen and be enriched with new content on the firm basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. We have invariably followed and will follow such a course.

We wish you success and well-being and we wish the people of the great country of India peace, prosperity and happiness.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev; A. Kosygin

Bulantsev Commentary

LD260338 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, have sent a message of greetings to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India and Mrs Indira Gandhi, the country's prime minister, extending best wishes to them and to the people of friendly India on the notable jubilee, the 30th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic. TASS commentator, Sergey Bulantsev, writes the following in this connection:

On Saturday the Indian people observe their national holiday, Republic Day. They have every reason to mark this day, being optimistic and confident about the future. Suffice it to say that in more than 30 years of independent development, India--that was formerly an agrarian raw material appendage for the British empire--has become a big agrarian industrial power, that is, now among 10 leading countries of the world in a number of the main economic indicators. India now marks its national day in a new atmosphere connected with the results of the recent parliamentary elections. The convincing victory of the Indian National Congress, led by Indira Gandhi, enabled the country to overcome political uncertainty caused by a crisis of power over the past year. At the helm of state in India are now forces with which the most impressive achievements in the social and economic development, in the strengthening of the international positions of that large Asian country are associated.

The stabilizing of the political situation inside the country, the rallying of voters around the most influential and prestigious political party are particularly important because the events now taking place close to India's border require the utmost vigilance of its people and constant readiness to protect its national interests.

On the pretext of the events in Afghanistan U.S. imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists wish to turn Pakistan into their springboard in that area. The militarization of Pakistan, which they are carrying out, causes quite justified concern in India. Historical experience shows that the deliveries of U.S. and Chinese weapons to Pakistan disrupt the military balance in South Asia and have an obvious anti-Indian trend. China is steadily increasing its military deliveries to Pakistan. Over the past 14 years these deliveries have surpassed the value of 2,000 million rupees. During the recent visit to Pakistan, the Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua promised to increase military deliveries to that country. Imperialism and the Maoists are clearly pushing Pakistan toward military confrontation with its neighbors in South and West Asia.

India's prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, stressed in this connection that the deliveries of armaments to Pakistan constitute a most serious problem for India. The Beijing hegemonists and their allies in the United States also continue a secret war against India. Reliable reports about new bandit attacks of separatists come from the northeastern districts of India almost every day. It is no secret to anyone for a long time now that Beijing is training, arming and financing these elements hostile to the Indian people. It is also known that the secret services of China and the CIA are cooperating in the attempt to snatch northeastern districts from India. There is documentary evidence of the CIA intrigues in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, on the border with Pakistan.

It is not the first time that the Indian people have come up against hostile intrigues which aggravate the natural difficulties of social and economic growth. India has on its side its old-tested friends that have profound sympathy for the struggle of the great Indian people for a better future, for progress and the consolidation of independence.

DELHI CONFERENCE DENOUNCES ARMS DELIVERIES TO PAKISTAN

LD301546 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 30, TASS--The large-scale modern arms deliveries to Pakistan which are being carried out by the United States and China pose a serious threat to India's sovereignty and independence. This was stated by the participants in the round-table conference "India and the Globe" which was held in the Indian capital on Tuesday. The conference was attended by the former Indian Ambassador to the United States Triloki Nath Kaul, former Minister for the External Affairs Bedabrata Barua, prominent Indian public figures. The conferees stressed that the heightening of tension in the region which is being intensively kindled by the U.S. administration should be regarded in the light of the global strategy of American imperialism aimed at destroying detente and imposing another arms race.

The attempts of Western propaganda to present the developments in Afghanistan as confrontation between the socialist countries and the Moslem world are totally baseless. The conferees stressed that India has no reasons to doubt that the Soviet Union extended assistance to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government and will withdraw its troops from that country as soon as the attempts to interference in Afghanistan's affairs by the imperialist and hegemonist forces are discontinued.

GROMYKO LEAVES ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

Send-off By Kirilenko

LD311426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign afffairs, left Moscow for Bucharest today on a short visit at the invitation of the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Arrival in Bucharest

LD311703 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1643 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 31 January, (TASS)--Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived here today on a short visit at the invitation of the leadership of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Talks with Ceausescu

LD311824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 31 January, (TASS)--A conversation took place here today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During the conversation an exchange of views took place on a number of topical international problems, including problems relating to European security, the situation in the Near East, in Southeast Asia and the Far East. Andrey Gromyko also gave an assessment of the present state of Soviet-American relations.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH STRAUSS IN BUCHAREST

LD312047 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest, January 31, (TASS)--The Romanian AGERPRES agency reported a meeting on January 29 between the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu with the Chairman of the CSU Party, Prime Minister of Bavaria F.-J. Strauss, who is on a visit in Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Front of Democracy and Socialist unity. As noted by the agency, F.-J. Strauss had expressed satisfaction at being received by the head of the Romanian state and exchanging views concerning the prospects of Romanian-West German relations and topical problems of international life. Replying to questions by journalists, F.-J. Strauss, AGERPRES emphasises, expressed gratitude to the Romanian head of state for the fruitful conversation that passed, as he noted, in a very pleasant atmosphere.

YUGOSLAVIA'S OFFICIAL DENIAL OF TIME ARTICLE CITED

LD312056 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 31, TASS--An official denial of the fraud printed in the American weekly TIME was made today at a press conference for journalists, accredited in Yugoslavia, by Mirko Kalezic, a spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

He said that the publication in the weekly TIME belongs to "speculative reports about our country and is misinformation." As is known, the American weekly printed a fraud saying that allegedly in reply to "a personal request" of the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito J. Carter assured him that "the United States will come to help Yugoslavia, if, as TIME asserts, it is attacked by the Russians."

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER SEES ARKHIPOV IN MOSCOW

LD280837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Conversations, Contacts"]

[Text] On 18 January I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and had a conversation with him.

M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the conversation.

Meeting With Patolichev

LD280839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 18 January a meeting took place between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The talk touched on the further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

GDR, SOVIET MINISTERS COMMENT ON 1980 TRADE PROTOCOL

LD302103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A trade protocol between the Soviet Union and the GDR for 1980 has been signed in Berlin. Comrade Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Comrade Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the GDR, talk about the contents of the signed document. [begin recording].

[Patolichev] The GDR is our main trading partner and the latest trade protocol which we have signed is for a sum of R9 billion, so I must say that as regards both the volume and the type of goods which we supply to each other, the GDR holds a very important place in the life of our economy, just as the goods which we deliver play a very big part in the development of the GDR's national economy. In this sense we can say that we greatly value our trade with the GDR.

[Soelle in German with superimposed Russian translation] This is the fifth protocol within the framework of the long-term program for specialization and coordination with the USSR and the final protocol of the 5-year period, said Comrade Soelle, the GDR foreign trade minister. It is a landmark of the transition into the eighties. This agreement is significant not only because of its scope, but also because of its quality. The GDR will obtain from the Soviet Union raw materials, machine tools and equipment, and will export products of the instrument-making industry, agricultural machinery and equipment for the chemical and light industries. I would like to stress that two-thirds of the goods made in our country within the framework of the specialization and coordination program are delivered to the USSR. One-third of our imports consists of products from the Soviet Union. [end recording].

FRENCH-SOVIET CP LINKS SERVE INTERESTS OF PEOPLE, PEACE

LD301457 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 4, 25 Jan 80 p 9 LD

[E. Arsenyev article: "Who Does Not Like It?"]

[Text] The results of the meeting and talks between the CPSU delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev and the French Communist Party [PCF] delegation headed by G. Marchais have aroused great interest in France and throughout the world. The meeting's significance went far beyond the framework of relations between the two parties, since it provided the opportunity to set out their joint positions on problems affecting all mankind: the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and against the intrigues of imperialism.

The assessments made in the joint communique are permeated with historical optimism. The CPSU and the PCF believe that, despite imperialism's attempts to launch a counter-offensive and undermine detente, the distinctive feature of the present international situation is the change in the correlation of forces--a change which is favorable for peace, national independence and socialism. This is a powerful stimulus for all progressive circles and for the development of the class struggle in the world.

The results of the Moscow meeting are approved by French communists. The PCF Politburo has expressed satisfaction with the results. G. Marchais called them extremely positive. As the newspaper L'HUMANITE reports, many letters are reaching the PCF Central Committee at present from French working people welcoming the results of the talks.

Soviet communists, for their part, regard this meeting as a major contribution to strengthening the cohesion of the international communist movement and all peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces.

However, not everyone is pleased with the results of the talks. In France, for instance, Lecanuet, leader of the rightwing center grouping, Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist Party, the revisionist Elleinstein and such people are not pleased. French radio and television, and also most of the press, which is at the service of the millionaire Hersant, are competing to slander the CPSU and the PCF.

What has caused them to suffer this attack of ill feeling? Perhaps it is the Soviet and French communists' clear stance in favor of detente and peaceful coexistence? But, as many responsible people in France have often declared, that country has no less interest in detente than other European countries.

Perhaps some people do not like the active efforts by the CPSU and the PCF to develop and strengthen Franco-Soviet cooperation and friendship between the two countries' peoples? But, as many joint documents signed by high-ranking leaders have said, mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and France is a permanent direction in their foreign policy. The CPSU and the PCF have come out in favor of developing more dynamic and balanced cooperation between the USSR and France in the political, economic and other spheres on a long-term basis. The PCF's proposal on concluding a Franco-Soviet mutual security treaty follows the same line.

Those who are now waging an unworthy campaign prefer to pass over in silence these important provisions of the joint communique. Nor do they "notice" the insistent appeal by the CPSU and the PCF to all political and social forces to prevent the implementation of the dangerous NATO plans in Western Europe. [paragraph continues]

After all, it is clear to every sensible person that the deployment of new American nuclear weapons here would give the United States the opportunity to turn the European Continent into a nuclear battlefield and would give the FRG access to nuclear weapons. The struggle against the implementation of the NATO decisions is indeed the cause of all who have an interest in preserving peace and security in Europe.

As L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions, "We are resolute advocates of strengthening and augmenting all that is positive that has been created on the European Continent over the years by the collective efforts of states great and small."

A particularly malicious reaction is aroused among rightwing circles and reformists by the fact that the talks reasserted the concurrence of the CPSU's and the PCF's positions on the vital problems of today and helped to strengthen internationalist solidarity between them. Those who oppose the strengthening of the ties of friendship between the PCF and the socialist countries have been disappointed. The CPSU and the PCF reasserted their mutual desire to develop cooperation in the interests of the working class and the peoples of the Soviet Union and France. All attempts by reaction and opportunists to speculate on divergences between the PCF and the CPSU have failed. Of course, such divergences and differences can arise, since the two parties' positions are not identical. But both parties believe that this cannot present an obstacle to their cooperation in achieving joint goals. Practice and historical experience are the best criteria in the tranquil discussion of differences and disputed points.

Reactionaries are also displeased that the PCF has taken up a clear internationalist stance in connection with events in Afghanistan and has not yielded to pressure from the Afghan revolution's enemies. As G. Marchais noted, imperialist interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs became so threatening that the need arose for assistance to be given in rebuffing this interference. The USSR gave assistance at the request of Afghanistan's revolutionary government, in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty.

The PCF delegation headed by G. Marchais only had to make a trip to Moscow for its political opponents to start making a fuss again about "PCF alinement with Moscow." However, let us recall that only last year such French politicians and statesmen as President V. Giscard d'Estaing, L. Jospin, member of the Socialist Party leadership, M. Couve de Murville, chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission, A. Poher, president of the Senate, and others visited Moscow. At present J. Chaban-Delmas, president of the National Assembly, is on Soviet soil on an official visit. Perhaps they are all "alined with Moscow"? Of course not. But they all realize that the routes of peace, detente and security in Europe pass through Moscow.

CPSU-PCF relations have long been built on the basis of the principles of solidarity and independence, equality and noninterference. It is not the Soviet Union which encroaches on the Communist Party's independence but the bourgeoisie, which is trying to break the international links between communist parties and isolate and weaken the PCF. However, all these attempts are in vain. One cannot but agree with R. Leroy, member of the PCF Politburo, who wrote that "keeping quiet about the facts and distorting them will change nothing; the Moscow meeting was a good thing for the working people, for France and for the world." Joined by their unity of aims in the common struggle for peace and detente and for social progress, communists in all countries are strengthening their cohesion.

Despite all the intrigues by the class enemy and by opportunists, internationalism has been and remains the mighty, proven weapon of communists in all countries.

LEBEDEVA: ESCAPE OF U.S. DIPLOMATS FROM IRAN 'FAR FROM COURTEOUS'

NC011300 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 31 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Dear listeners, as you know, a group of U.S. diplomats has secretly escaped from Iran with forged Canadian passports and faked Iranian visas. Commenting on this, Moscow commentator Vera Lebedeva writes: I do not think anyone would disagree with the claim that this method of exit by diplomats from a foreign country has, at the very least, been far from courteous and violates the most elementary international laws and principles. Ordinarily, criminals and those who have broken the law are the ones who flee with forged documents.

Meanwhile, it must be said that quite often U.S. diplomats, through their acts, break internationally recognized laws and principles. A number of them have become known as spies and agents of CIA and of other U.S. special services in Iran and other countries.

It is also worth noting that this time, international principles and diplomatic regulations have been breached by citizens of the United States--the country whose top officials, at every turn, clamor about the need to observe and show respect for these laws and principles. Official circles in Washington, not satisfied with expressing their wrath through mere accusations against Iran on this subject, are threatening it with economic sanctions and are vainly attempting to isolate it internationally. In addition, it has embarked upon a show of strength by stationing its aircraft carriers close to Iranian shores. All these acts are carried out under the pretext of defending U.S. security as well as international laws and principles. Here it must be mentioned that recognized diplomatic laws and principles are only important when all sides meticulously observe them. As we know, however, the United States asks that these laws and principles be observed unilaterally.

It is clear that no satisfactory reason can be found for excusing the U.S. diplomats' actions. Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh called their disgraceful flight a crude breach of all international laws and principles. Yes, no other significance can be placed on this shameful act by the U.S. diplomats.

TEHRAN DEMONSTRATIONS HELD TO HONOR SHAH'S VICTIMS

LD312235 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 31, TASS--The Organization of Fighters for the Sacred Cause of the Iranian People held in the Iranian capital demonstrations of thousands in memory of its members who were killed by the shah hangmen. The demonstrations were held under the slogans of consolidating the national unity and stepping up the struggle against American imperialism and reaction. "The CIA, SAVAK and reaction are the main enemies of the Iranian people," chanted the demonstrators.

The mass demonstrations culminated in a rally addressed by the leader of the organization, Masud Rajawi. He called on all the progressive and democratic forces of the country to disrupt the schemes of imperialism and reaction, aimed at splitting the ranks of revolutionary fighters and liquidating the gains of the Iranian people.

Deep indignation of the Iranian people was caused by the smuggling out of Iran of six American citizens, staged jointly by the CIA and officials of the Canadian Embassy in Tehran.

The Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, told the Canadian CBC broadcasting corporation that Canada, by doing another service to the Americans, only worsened the situation for the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW ISSUES STATEMENT ON ISLAMABAD CONFERENCE

LD312120 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Statement by Dr Mohammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO office in the USSR, on the results of the Islamabad Islamic Conference--recorded]

[Excerpts] The participants called for a boycott of the As-Sadat regime. This we consider positive. They called for a boycott in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The participants also condemned in a resolution which they adopted the collusion and cooperation between the United States, Israel and Egypt. They reaffirmed that this collusion is flagrant aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people and a threat to the security and independence of all Arab and Islamic countries.

As we have pointed out, everything concerning this issue is positive because it stems from a foundation that is based on the principles of justice and humanity. But the danger lies behind such resolutions, particularly the continuation to exploit the issue of the Palestinian people's rights and the use of this issue, as many Arab rulers do and have done, as a pretext to cover up and conceal the dangerous imperialist-Zionist plans in our Arab region in general, and in many countries and regions of the world, especially in Iran and Afghanistan in particular. Otherwise, how can we understand and believe that what went on at the Islamabad conference was not due, in words and in deeds, to the influence, guidance and domination of U.S. imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, particularly when a large number of participants approved a resolution which is flagrant and impudent interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan?

It is truly regrettable that the said resolution should stipulate the temporary suspension of Afghanistan's membership in the Islamic Congress Organization. In addition to this unjust resolution, which both Washington and Beijing sought, there was falsification, lies, evil and hateful charges against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The most ordinary person realizes that the aim of the contents of the hateful speeches in Islamabad was to cover up the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their Zionist allies, as well as the Beijing rulers and world reaction, which want to transform Pakistan into an advanced military base primarily directed against Afghanistan's victorious revolution and distract the attention of world public opinion from the crimes and work of the real criminals who are concentrating their military forces and fleets near our Arabian waters and in the Indian Ocean, and who are expanding and building new military bases in the Near and Middle East.

Everybody knows and realizes that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are not the ones which possess oil and expansionist ambitions, whether in our own Arab countries or in any other country. The Soviet Union did not send its fleets. It did not demand building military bases. It did not threaten Iran. Its president did not state--as Carter did in his customary address to the U.S. Congress last week--that the Persian Gulf area has vital importance as far as the United States is concerned.

It would have been more appropriate for the participants to discuss objectively and in depth the danger of U.S. military aggression against the peoples of the Middle and Near East and the continuation of establishing aggressive U.S. military bases in the Arab countries, as is the case in Egypt and Oman, where these bases are openly being built. It would have been more appropriate for the participants to condemn more strongly--and adopt more objective and effective resolutions--the collusion between the United States, Egypt and Israel at Camp David which aims at the liquidation of the Palestinian question, securing passage of their criminal plans--such as sham autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza--and continuation of the occupation of the Golan and Southern Lebanon, and to take decisive steps to protect Jerusalem and the Arab and Islamic heritage in this holy capital city.

These are important issues which should be brought to the attention of the Arab and Islamic peoples, as well as friendly nations. Solving such questions, as history has proved, will only be realized through the strength and will of the peoples who are being led by sincere and true patriotic rulers. It is inevitable that the day will come when this will be realized. Revolution until victory.

ALGERIAN MINISTER LAUDS SOVIET AID DURING BELORUSSIA VISIT

LD291435 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Belta report: "Visit by Algerian Minister"]

[Text] On 14 January, Mouloud Oumeziene, minister of labor and vocational training of the Algerian democratic and popular republic, arrived in Minsk.

"Our country makes wide use of the experience of socialist countries, and primarily of our best friend, the Soviet Union, in various areas including in training national cadres," the minister told a Belta correspondent. "Four hundred Soviet specialists are now working in the Algerian system of professional and technical training. There are some of your compatriots among them too. We are very pleased with their help. The aim of my visit to the Soviet Union, including to Belorussia, is to familiarize myself with Soviet experience in professional and technical education.

Mouloud Oumeziane met with D.A. Danilov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, and also with L.I. Maksimov, chairman of the Belorussian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

The Algerian minister visited the Belorussian Republican Institute for Workers' Further Professional and Technical Training and the Minsk Industrial and Teaching Technical School.

On 15 January, the Algerian guest will continue to familiarize himself with the academic and educational work of the Borisovskiy No 121 Technical Institute. He will visit the "khatyn" memorial complex, the Kurgan slavy and the Belrussian State Historical Museum of the Great Patriotic War.

This evening the minister will leave for Moscow.

GUATEMALAN SEIZURE OF SPANISH EMBASSY 'ACT OF DESPAIR'

LD011010 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 1 Feb 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A group of peasants in Guatemala have seized the Spanish Embassy in the country's capital. After the police stormed the building about 40 people died in the flames that engulfed the embassy. More from our news analyst: This action of a group of peasants in the capital of Guatemala was an act of despair. These people were deprived of the last hope to be heard and understood. They arrived in the capital from a province where the authorities have been particularly merciless in dealing with actions by peasants for the elementary rights, against the lack of land and terror. The whole mechanism of suppression has been moved against the population of the province. The arms are generously supplied to the regime of General Lucas by the American Government. Official Washington which poses as a human rights champion with and without reason [as heard] does not conceal its broad political and military support for the Guatemalan regime which, after Somoza's fall in Nicaragua, has become the main police force of the United States in Central America. The U.S. administration fully ignores the fact that a greater part of the population of Guatemala are deprived of the main human right, the right to work. The bulk of the peasants are deprived of land and other means of subsistence. Those of them who try to protest against this become an object of ruthless terror. Several tens of thousands of people have been killed by the police and troops in the past few years. The Spanish ambassador, who was lucky to escape the flames, told journalists that security police agents who stormed the embassy were acting with extreme cruelty. The peasants, who barricaded themselves in the building, had actually no way out but to sacrifice their lives by committing an act of self-destruction. The living torch that burned in the center of the Guatemalan capital has again drawn the attention of the world community to the unpopular essence of the Guatemalan regime which exists only thanks to the backing of Washington which poses as a champion of human rights.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0953 GMT on 1 February 1980 adds: "The Government of Spain has today decided to break off diplomatic relations with Guatemala in connection with the tragic incident, which happened on Thursday at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala City."]

ORTEGA NOTES USSR'S IMPORTANCE FOR NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

LD311549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text] Managua, 20 January, TASS--The Nicaraguan revolution is loyal to the principles of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism and for the people's national and social liberation Daniel Ortega, member of the leadership council of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, told a TASS correspondent. Nicaragua, he noted, advocates the establishment and development of relations with all world progressive forces, primarily the socialist community states and nonalined countries. "The normalization of diplomatic relations with the USSR is of exceptional importance" to us, D. Ortega said. The USSR, the Nicaraguan leader stressed has always been and remains a great country, a restraining force in the struggle against imperialist aggression [as published]. We are well aware that our country would not be free today were it not for the present correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of the USSR and the entire socialist community. D. Ortega went on to say that the Nicaraguan revolution had been possible thanks to the Great October Socialist Revolution. If it had not been for the Soviet Union international imperialism today would not balk at intervention against Nicaragua.

PRAVDA REPORTS ALIYEV'S 28 JANUARY BAKU ELECTION SPEECH

LD311349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report: For the Sake of the Flourishing of the Motherland; Voters' Meeting With G.A. Aliyev"]

[Text] Azerbaijan is taking big strides. These words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's graphically reflect the republic's great successes and the unprecedented development rates of its economy, science and culture. Determination to contribute to the growth of the might of their beloved motherland is being displayed by the Azerbaijan working people in preparing for the elections to the republic's Supreme Soviet and local soviets.

A meeting between the voters of Razinskiy Electoral Okrug and Geydar Ali Rza ogly Aliyev, candidate deputy of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, was held on 28 January in the Palace of Culture and Technology of the Leninneft Administration in Baku.

The meeting was opened by T.O. Akhundov, first secretary of the Leninskiy Party Raykom.

With great enthusiasm the meeting's participants elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The candidate deputy's agent--R.A. Feyzullayev, chief of the Leninneft electrical assembly shop, traced the course of G.A. Aliyev's life, described his labor activity and called on the voters to give their votes unanimously on election day, 24 February, for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of communists and nonparty people.

A.I. Semenov, turner at the Baku instrument building plant; Leyla Beyuk Aga Kyzy, director of the No 198 school; Z.A. Tagiyev, director of the Bakinskiy Rabochiy machine building plant; A.M. Allakhyerdiyeva, seamstress at Baku's N. Narimanov Knitwear Production Association; B.A. Mulanchayev, electric welding operative at the No 3 Construction and Installation Administration of the Azneftstroy Trust; and N.V. Kuznetsova, student at Baku's October Revolution Petroleum Technical College, spoke at the meeting. They spoke of the tremendous political and labor enthusiasm now prevailing in the labor collectives as they struggle to insure a fitting greeting for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and for the successful completion of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Noting the broad scope of housing construction and the further improvement of the people's well-being, the speakers expressed wholehearted thanks to their dear Communist Party and the Soviet Government for their constant concern for people and stressed their determination to continue by their selfless labor to strengthen the economic potential of the land of the soviets and implement the CPSU's imposing plans. By voting for the worthy sons and daughters of the people, the speakers said, the voters will be voting for the further flourishing of the Soviet fatherland and for peace on earth.

G.A. Aliyev, warmly greeted by those assembled, delivered a speech. The election campaign, he said, is taking place in the year of a portentous jubilee--the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Communists of all generations have struggled and won, guided by the ideas of Lenin and inspired by his great example. Even today Lenin is a living participant in our deeds and is our wise teacher and mentor. We check our lives by Lenin, we learn from him how to fight and win. [paragraph continues]

The CPSU--the political leader of the working class, all working people and the entire Soviet people--is leading our motherland along Lenin's course toward new victories. It bears aloft the revolutionary banner of Leninism, directs the masses' energy toward the solution of the tasks of communist building, and honorably implements its historic mission.

All our country's achievements are the result of the consistent implementation of the party's wise domestic and foreign policy and the implementation of its political course under the conditions of developed socialism elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum. Creatively developing this course and fulfilling the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, and of Central Committee plenums, the party has insured the country's tremendous successes in developing the economy, science and culture and fulfilling the social progress.

The past years have been marked by the further build up of the CPSU's leading role in the life of Soviet society, the enhancement of its ideological and moral potential, the strict observance of Leninist norms and principles of party life, and the collectivity of leadership, the assertion of a truly Leninist style of work, and the development of criticism and self-criticism.

Our achievements are the result of the multifaceted purposeful organizational and political activity of the Leninist Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo of the CPSU headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

As a loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause and the tested leader of our party and people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is making an outstanding contribution to the theory and practice of communist building and to the elaboration and implementation of the party's economic and social strategy and the party's domestic and foreign policy. The remarkable achievements of the party and people at the stage of developed socialism, the growth of our country's international prestige and influence, and the consistent and effective struggle for peace, detente and the peoples' security are linked with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's tireless and exceptionally fruitful activity.

The nationwide love and recognition of his enormous personal merits in leading the party and country were graphically expressed in the nomination of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as the first candidate deputy of the supreme soviets of all the union republics.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum was an important milestone in the life of the party and country, the speaker stressed, and it demonstrated a Leninist style of work and Leninist approach to the solution of topical issues. The tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum now form the basis of each party organization's practical actions. They are of truly decisive significance for the successful fulfillment of the 1980 plans and the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole and for our entire future development.

Describing the results of the past 4 years of the 5-year plan the candidate deputy stressed that they graphically show the great scale of the development of the country's national economy and attest to the high dynamism of our economy and the steady improvement of the people's living standard.

The purposeful, unvaryingly principled activity of the party, Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Soviet Government in implementing the peace program advanced by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses arouses profound respect and warm gratitude in the working people of Azerbaijan, as it does in all Soviet people, the speaker continued. [paragraph continues]

They unanimously support the efforts of our party and the Soviet state aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist states, at rendering aid and support to the peoples struggling for national independence and against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, at strengthening peace and international security and at halting the arms race and effecting disarmament.

The consistent implementation of a peace-loving foreign policy by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries led to a considerable inprovement of the world political climate in the seventies and to the strengthening of the relaxation of international tension. This year we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War and 35 years of life under a peaceful sky. Our great achievement is that we have safeguarded peace. And any encroachment on peace is a crime against humanity.

However, as events in international life show, the reactionary imperialist circles do not like the positive changes in the world and they are seeking to change in their favor the correlation of forces, they are building up the arms race, and are trying to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and suppress the people's liberation movement.

The Azerbaijan working people angrily condemn the policy of fueling international tension and returning to the times of the cold war--a policy which the U.S. administration, its Chinese accomplices and other militarist and reactionary circles have been pursuing increasingly vigorously recently. Soviet people unanimously support the resolute actions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government in rendering aid to friendly Afghanistan in repelling outside aggression and in defending the gains of the April revolution.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions have been welcomed by Soviet people and all progressive forces of the world as a clear and firm warning that no threats, economic blackmail or refusal to fulfill treaty commitments to which some transatlantic politicans are resorting will force the Soviet Union to accept the terms Washington is laying down in an attempt to impose on us talks held from a position of strength. Soviet people are convinced that the Leninist foreign policy of our party and state is unshakable. The Soviet Union has been, remains and always will be a reliable bulwark of peace and the peoples' security.

Socialist democracy, embodying the great ideas of scientific communism and of the October Revolution, is one of the Soviet people's most important gains of world-historic significance. The present election campaign and entire course of preparation for the elections to the Soviets in which millions of people have become involved expresses the humanist essence of socialist democracy, a genuine and real democracy, and demonstrates it in action. And there is nothing more absurd than attempts by our enemies to present socialism as a society which allegedly suppresses people's rights and freedoms and to take up the defense of renegades and apostates who have lost their honor and conscience and repudiated their people.

Preparation for the elections in the republic is proceeding on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Azerbaijan CP. Soviet Azerbaijan was sired by the Great October Revolution which smashed the fetters of social and national oppression and opened up for the Azerabaijani people a broad road of free development and historic creativity and construction. Our people have become the masters of their own fate and have acquired socialist national statehood. They take pride in belonging to a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--who are in the trailblazers of communism.

The great Russian people have played a historic part in resolving the tasks of socialist and communist building and in forming, strengthening and developing the mighty alliance of our country's peoples who enjoy equal rights. Their revolutionary energy, selflessness, profound internationalism and inexhaustible spiritual wealth and generosity have won the Russian people the warm love and respect of the Azerbaijani people just as of all peoples of the USSR.

The advantages and very rich potential of the socialist social system, G.A. Aliyev stressed, have been revealed most fully at the stage of maturity of socialist social relations. This is convincingly confirmed by the dynamic development of the republic's economy during the 9th and 10th 5-year plans which, in terms of their scope, comprehensiveness and socioeconomic development rates, occupy a special place in the republic's annals. He cited data characterizing the development of the republic's economy over the period since the previous elections to the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.

The national income will have increased by 32.5 percent as against the planned 22 percent by comparison with the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The absolute increase in the national income is R1.7 billion which is more than in the seventh and eighth 5-year plans taken together.

In the first 4 years industrial production volume increased 36.5 percent, as against a planned 28.5 percent increase. In total it exceeded R31 billion which is 1.5 times more than the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, or almost as much as the seventh and eighth 5-year plans taken together. The production of consumer goods increased almost 1.5 times.

The agricultural workers achieved great successes on the basis of the specialization, concentration and intensification of agricultural production. The average annual gross output over the period 1975 through 1979 increased 42 percent. The production and procurements of raw cotton, grain, grapes, vegetables, fruit, leaf tea, tobacco, meat, milk and other arable and stockraising products greatly increased. The 5-year plan was fulfilled in 4 years in terms of purchases of grain, vegetables and fruit.

Almost R7 billion, or 1.4 times more than in the same period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan, were channeled into implementing plans for the republic's economic and social development. Some 47 percent more fixed capital was commissioned than in the first 4 years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Over 80 large-scale industrial enterprises and capacities and production facilities were constructed. Some 5.3 million square meters of housing, or 104,000 apartments were commissioned, and the housing conditions of every 10th inhabitant of the republic were improved.

Azerbaijan's workers completed the year of 1979 with high indicators.

The achievements of the Azerbaijan working people are being highly appraised by the party and government. For 9 consecutive years the republic has been awarded the Red Banner of the CPCU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee for victory in all-union socialist competition.

The workers of order-bearing Baku are making a great contribution to Azerbaijan's successes, the candidate deputy noted. The appearance of the city is being transformed before our very eyes. Baku has been embellished with new housing districts, parks, avenues, and imposing buildings and coherent architectural aggregations. During the 10th 5-Year Plan 190,000 Baku inhabitants have moved into new apartments or improved their housing conditions. The number of schools, kindergartens, hospitals, polyclinics, and trade and consumer services enterprises has increased. In the first 4 years the volume of capital investments in the city's economy was in excess of R3 billion which is 42 percent more than the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan.

Noting the successes of the Baku people in fulfilling the 1979 plans, the speaker described the revolutionary and labor traditions of Leninskiy Rayon, which is Azerbaijan's oldest oil region. Describing the fulfillment of the voters' instructions, the majority of which have been carried out, G.A. Aliyev pointed out that at the same time there are still many acute problems whose solution requires persistent and painstaking work. In this connection he stressed the need to accelerate housing construction in the rayon and in Baku as a whole and to pay more attention to municipal and trade services for the working people and the elimination of shortcomings in this work.

In the present jubilee year--the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan--the candidate deputy said, the republic is faced with great, complex and crucial tasks. In the light of the party's lofty requirements it is necessary to focus attention on unresolved problems and to eliminate existing shortcomings and omissions more actively and purposefully and bring all reserves into operation. It is necessary to strive for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges by every enterprise in terms of all technical and economic indicators and for the unconditional implementation of the commitment undertaken by the industrial workers--to implement the production volume targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan in 4 years and 3 months. The agricultural workers must fulfill the pledges they have made and exceed last year's record indicators for the production and procurements of all types of arable and stockraising produce.

In conclusion G.A. Aliyev expressed wholehearted thanks to the voters for the great trust shown in him by their nominating him candidate deputy to the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. I regard the honor bestowed on me, he said, as an expression of the boundless trust in the glorious Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee shown by the working people of Baku and of the entire republic. The candidate deputy assured them that he would devote all his effort, knowledge, experience and energy to justify their trust and would continue loyally to serve the people and the Communist Party.

CANDIDATES' ELECTION SPEECHES DISCUSS FOREIGN ISSUES

Shevardnadze Internationalist Policy

LD291400 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, January 29, TASS--"Our party has been firmly and indeviatingly pursuing a peaceful internationalist policy," said Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

This policy, he said, "rests on the principles worked out by the great Lenin, those of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, proletarian internationalism and solidarity with our class brothers throughout the world, and cooperation with all progressive forces on earth. The Soviet people have never forgotten about the revolutionary mission entrusted to us by history."

Speaking today before the electors who nominated him a candidate for the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of Georgia, Transcaucasia, Shevardnadze said specifically that imperialists, the enemies of peace and socialism, enemies of detente and stability are trying again to plunge the peoples into a cold war.

He said that the CPSU's home and foreign policy is a truly Leninist policy which reasserts favourable conditions for detente, peace and progress. "The CPSU's policy dependably ensures the security of our sacred state frontiers, the inviolability of our homeland," Shevardnadze said.

Speaking of the development of the republican economy, Shevardnadze said that the working people of Georgia are expected to achieve this year the highest increment of industrial output--8.4 percent--in the current 10th 5-Year Plan period.

"Good prospects of economic and social development are opening up before Soviet Georgia in the eleventh and twelfth five-year plan periods, for the foreseeable future. All this is the result of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU, the result of the Soviet way of life, of proletarian, socialist internationalism, of Leninist friendship of the peoples--the greatest gains of the October Revolution. All this is the result of the truly Leninist concern shown by the CPSU Central Committee, the Political Bureau and personally Leonid Brezhnev about Soviet Georgia and all the union republics of the country."

Rusakov: 'Irresponsibile Steps'

LD291902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A meeting was held in Rostov-on-Don today between the electors of the Proletarskiy Constituency and Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Those present enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The candidate deputy's agent, Comrade (Polyakov), a gas generating combine worker and Hero of Socialist Labor, spoke about the life and work of Comrade Rusakov. Participants in the meeting warmly welcomed Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, who made a speech. He said [begin recording]:

Dear comrades: [applause] It gives me great pleasure to carry out the honorary duty of conveying to you and all Don working people cordial greetings and wishes for success from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Dear comrades, allow me now to touch on certain foreign policy matters. It should be said that the international situation has been noticeably aggravated of late. Reactionary circles of the United States and NATO, together with the Chinese hegemonists, are intensifying their attacks on detente and are trying to erase everything good and constructive that has become part of international life in recent years.

These facts--serious facts, I would like to stress--speak of the difficulties encountered by the process of detente. The road to stable peace is not an easy one. But does this mean that aggravation of the international situation is tantamount to the liquidation of detente? Does this mean that we are returning to the times of the cold war, if not something worse? Of course not, comrades!

One cannot fail to see that the irresponsible steps of the American administration--and its actions are obviously influenced by considerations connected with the struggle for the Presidency--meet with criticism even on the part of individual NATO partners of the United States of America. On the other hand, there is nothing new in the imperialists' attempts to export counterrevolution. Such a policy failed in the past and it is all the more doomed to failure now, with the present balance of world forces. As to attempts to put pressure on the Soviet Union, they are absolutely hopeless. We have enough strength to stand up for ourselves and for the interests of our friends and allies.

The aims pursued by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in the international arena are absolutely clear and noble. We support lasting world peace, good relations among the peoples and the strictest respect for their rights to free and independent development. We want peace for ourselves, for our nearest neighbors and for all states, near and far. The fraternal socialist countries act together and find in mutual support, in uniting their efforts, a powerful and inexhaustible source of energy for the solution of their national and international tasks. It is gratifying to say that the socialist countries have embarked on the eighties having won first place as the most dynamic economic force in the world. And we have reason to expect that this position will be consolidated. That is the aim of the bilateral programs of specialization and cooperation which are currently being adopted by the Soviet Union and our socialist friends and the point from which our economic organs, which are now working on coordinating the national economic plans for the next 5-year period, take their bearings.

The Central Committee considers that it is one of our party's main tasks to continue the comprehensive development of these ties.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1422 GMT on 29 January adds the following:

["The candidate-deputy paid considerable attention to foreign political questions. Recently, he noted, the international situation has been noticeably aggravated. The reactionary circles of the United States and NATO, together with the Chinese hegemonists, are intensifying their attacks on detente and are trying to negate everything good and constructive that has become part of international life.

"['There has been a noticeable increase in the attempts by imperialism, primarily American imperialism, to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. This was clearly manifested in connection with the anti-shah and anti-imperialist revolution in Iran,' Konstantin Rusakov said.

"['Recently, he continued, the American special services have undertaken far-reaching steps in order to extirpate the achievements of the Afghan revolution. Together with the Chinese hegemonists and Pakistan, they have encouraged subversive activity against Afghanistan, setting themselves the aim of imposing there a regime which is to their liking.'

"['We can only assess with all seriousness the fact that a real alliance or partnership between the United States and China is being knocked together. Both Americans and Chinese politicians are publicly declaring a 'coincidence of strategic interests' of the two countries, and their parallel actions,' the speaker said.

"['The socialist community, he said, is, of course, free from those crisis shocks which are inherent in the capitalist economy, but this does not mean that in their development the socialist countries have no difficulties at all. The facts are that reserves of minerals are limited in nature and moreover are nonrenewable. This concerns in particular oil and several other types of energy sources.'

"['The long-term special purpose cooperation programs adopted in recent years by the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance embrace all the key spheres of material production--energy, fuel and raw materials, machine building, production of consumer goods and agricultural products, and transport. They envisage extensive joint actions by the CEMA members in the development of these very important parts of the economy, Konstantin Rusakov said. He stressed that every success in the building of communism strengthens the Soviet peace policy, and, in its turn, this policy creates a favorable external situation for the implementation of the creative plans of the Communist Party and Soviet people."]

Rashidov on U.S.

LD301210 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tashkent, January 30, TASS--The international communist movement has become the most influential force. And no matter how the enemies may rage and slander the Soviet Union and its goals and the fraternal socialist countries, we have always adhered and will continue to adhere to the Leninist principles of peace and democracy and of building communism. This was said today at a meeting with electors by Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. He is running for the Supreme Soviet of this republic in Central Asia.

Together with other socialist countries and all progressive forces the CPSU is waging persistent and no easy struggle for the relaxation of international tension, for strengthening peace and security of the peoples, for stopping the arms race and for disarmament, Rashidov said.

The CPSU's foreign policy is to create favourable international conditions for building communism in the USSR, to strengthen the positions of world socialism, to support the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and social progress, to avert wars of aggression and to carry out consistently the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This policy meets the basic interests of all peoples, of all the working people of the world and meets with their full understanding and support, Sharaf Rashidov said.

But, Rashidov went on, the imperialist forces and, above all, certain circles in the USA, ignoring the well-known peaceable steps of the Soviet Union, aimed at carrying out real disarmament and detente measures, are trying to give a distorted view of Soviet policy, are whipping up the arms race, interfere in the affairs of other peoples, seek to change the balance of forces in their favour and to achieve military superiority. As a result of the adventurist policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism and their militaristic actions the international situation has considerably worsened lately.

In his replies to the questions of PRAVDA's correspondent Leonid Brezhnev assessed clearly and on a principled basis the positions of the Soviet Union in international affairs and convincingly exposed the machinations of the enemies of peace and detente, Sharaf Rashidov said.

Demichev on Human Rights

LD010041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] A meeting was held in Yaroslavl today between the electorate of the Kirovskiy constituency and Petr Nilovich Demichev, deputy candidate of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. The participants in the meeting elected with great enthusiasm the honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Comrade Brezhnev. Urging the electorate unanimously to cast their vote on election day to the candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty members, Kuzmin, chief director of the Volkov Academic Theatre, People's Artiste of the Russian Federation, agent to the candidate deputies, spoke of Petr Nilovich Demichev's life.

Warmly welcomed by the gathering, Comrade Demichev made a speech. He said: [begin recording]

Dear comrades, permit me first of all to thank you for the high trust placed in me in putting forward my nomination as deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. It is a great pleasure for me to convey to all the people of Yaroslavl from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warm greetings and good wishes for new labor successes in fulfilling the plans of communist construction. [applause]

In recent years the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government have adopted a whole number of decisions aimed at the further development and improvement of the work of cultural establishments, popular creative art and vocational art. Workers in culture and the creative intelligentsia of our country well realize the responsible tasks facing them. They are closely united around the Leninist Central Committee and highly assess the party's concern and its trust. The tasks of communist construction and the sharpening of the ideological struggle in the world arena demand of those engaged in the arts still deeper penetration into the social processes of the present day, a truthful, highly activist representation of the modern hero of the construction of communism and a bolder attitude to the complex and topical problems of our times.

The Soviet intelligentsia understands well that socialism is a society where the talent of each person flourishes, where all conditions for this exist. That is why the Soviet intelligentsia and all Soviet people condemn those who grovel before bourgeois culture and who are prepared to sell their homeland for dollars. Bourgeois propaganda tries to present these renegades--and these can literally be counted on the fingers of one hand in our country--as some kind of human rights champions. In truth, they have become pawns in the dirty game of the forces of modern reaction and they deserve the scorn of the people.

No propaganda attacks and no anti-Soviet fantasies will be able to shake the faith of the Soviet creative intelligentsia in the Leninist principles of our party and our homeland.

Comrades, the modern world has entered the 8th decade of the 20th century. We look forward to the future with optimism, and we have every reason to do so. The Soviet people now have a powerful industry, a developed agriculture and a strong defense capability. They are equipped with the most advanced science and technology. They work in conditions of the most advanced social system, developed socialist democracy.

Their historic path is illuminated with scientific revolutionary theory, Marxism-Leninism, advanced communist ideals. They are being led forward by the CPSU, the party of the great Lenin.

The Soviet homeland has welcomed the 80th year of the 20th century in the prime of its might. The source of the power and the might of our homeland lies in the inseparable unity of the party and the people. There is no doubt that the coming elections to the bodies of people's power will again demonstrate the unity of the party and the people and will insure the decisive victory of the bloc of Communists and nonparty members. [applause] [end recording]

LE MONDE REPORTS SAKHAROV STATEMENT FROM EXILE IN GORKIY

LD311413 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Jan 80 p 10 LD

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Sixteen Intellectuals Defend Sakharov"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--The Sakharov affair is far from over. While Mrs Yelena Bonner, the Nobel prizewinner's wife, was in Moscow on 28 January, the Academy of Sciences Presidium discussed "Academician Sakharov's antisocial activities," and a group of 16 Soviet intellectuals published a statement expressing solidarity with the outlaw.

This is the first sign of organized protest, coming a week after Mr Sakharov's banishment to Gorkiy. The 16 signatories are the writers Vasiliy Aksenov, Sara Babenicheva, Inna Varyamova, Georgiy Vladimov, Vladimir Voynovich, Lev Kopelev, Vladmir Kornilov, Raissa Orlova, Aleksey Semenov, Feliks Svetov and Lidya Chukovskaya, the artist Boris Birger, the former diplomat Yevgeniy Gnedin, the philosopher Grigoriy Pomerants, the journalist Raissa Lert and the priest Sergey Zheludkov.

They write the Andrey Sakharov's name "is synonymous with nobility, courage and humanity. As a famous scientist, thinker and world citizen he embodies the Russian national spirit's best qualities: justice, a sense of sacrifice, a sharing of the sufferings of others and the rejection of falsehood and despotism. The injured and oppressed always receive his understanding and support. Wherever violence is used Sakharov is beside the persecuted and against the persecutors.

"A selfless man, he has offered all his prize money, from Lenin prizes and state prizes, for the building of an ecology center. Do those now rubbing of this title remember this? To suspect Andrey Sakharov of 'vanity' and 'subversive activities' is a sacrilegious lie. Who gains from pursuing and persecuting the first Russian Nobel Peace Prize winner, a man who to hundreds of millions on all continents has served and defended our homeland's image and personified its dignity and honor? None but those who wish to return to the dark days of Stalinism. Let us keep our wits about us! If they are persecuting Sakharov now, our whole people will suffer next."

"May Work as a Citizen"

Mrs Yelena Bonner, free in theory despite being under constant police surveillance like her husband, managed to return to Moscow where she expects to spend a few days, long enough at least to get her mother's telephone reconnected. She read Western journalists a statement from her husband expressing his intention to continue his work for the human rights movement. Mrs Bonner indicated that this statement was prepared in Moscow on her husband's instructions "because he does not want to carry documents with him which could be seized."

In this text Mr Sakharov affirms that he is "ready for an open, public trial," and that he refuses "gilded exile" in Gorkiy. "The Soviet Government's acts are a crude violation of my fundamental right to receive and pass on information," he states. "The authorities are trying to pacify public opinion by saying that I can continue with my work as a scientist and that I am not facing criminal charges. But I need the right to perform my duties as a citizen according to my own conscience."

The academician believes that his opposition to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is "the main reason for his repression." He remains critical of USSR foreign policy, however, believing it to be the cause of worsening international relations. After referring to the "hardening of the Soviet attitude in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Cuba and Iran," he explains that "the culmination of this dangerous policy is the Afghan invasion, where Soviet troops are waging a merciless war on the insurgents and the Afghan people."

"The authorities want to silence me," he continues, "to have their hands free for future repression of dissident groups at home--with less chance of the outside world being informed--and for further international adventures." Mr Sakharov categorically rejects the IZVESTIYA article accusing him of transmitting state secrets abroad.

Mrs Bonner stated later that her husband's abrupt exile has affected his health but that he is continuing his scientific work as "spiritual relaxation." She recalled that on his arrival in Gorkiy Mr Sakharov was forbidden by the public prosecutor from leaving the city, making telephone calls, receiving letters from abroad, including from his children, or contacting foreigners or supposedly "criminal" elements, and was ordered to report to the police three times a month.

Mrs Bonner said their apartment block is used as a hotel for KGB officials in transit to Gorkiy. She confirmed that, contrary to a Danish communist newspaper announcement, the Nobel Peace Prize winner was not given the choice between internal exile or foreign banishment.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES 18 JAN LENINGRAD KOMSOMOL MEETING

LD302252 Leningrad Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 19 Jan 80 LD

[Speech by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, at 18 January Leningrad meeting of Leningradskaya Oblast Komsomol Organization--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Allow me to convey to you, the delegates and participants of the 26th conference of the Leningradskaya Oblast Komsomol Organization and all the city and oblast young people, sincere greetings from Leningrad communists, your elder comrades, and to wish you new successes in your great enterprises and achievements for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. [applause]

This conference is being held during the national preparations for the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birthday. This name enters our life from childhood. Lenin is the revolution. Lenin is the party. Lenin is our conscience. When studying the leader's biography and the history of the party which he created everybody discovers for himself more fully the greatness of the personality and ideological heritage of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

In the name of Lenin with the party's guidance all the generations of Soviet youth have lived, struggled and conquered. They are the ones who during the threatening year 1917 stormed the old world and worked ahead of schedule on the construction projects of the first 5-year plans, staunchly defended the motherland during the Great Patriotic War and rehabilitated the national economy, conquered the virgin lands and steered the nuclear ships to the pole, constructed new electric power stations and extracted Siberian oil and today are serving in the ranks of the Soviet Army guarding the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. [applause]

Among us are representatives of all Komsomol generations. Time has crowned the heads of many of them with silver but their hearts remain constantly young. They have carried the eternal flame of Komsomol youth through the years and today given their hearts, knowledge and experience to the training of youth. Dear comrades, accept our sincere gratitude, wishes for good health, enthusiasm and many more years. [applause]

The years go by and the generations of fighters replace each other, but the ties are unbreakable. The glorious revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the party and the Soviet people pass from heart to heart. This is a powerful proof of loyalty to communism and the ideals of October. On the threshold of the eighties we look assuredly and calmly to the future. The Communist Party is leading us forward along Lenin's course and a safe path. Its internal and external policy and the varied activity of the Central Committee and the Politburo headed by that loyal Leninist, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has the complete and boundless approval of the Soviet people. [applause]

Our strength and the guarantee of new successes in communist building is in this monolithic unity. Dear comrades, we have the good tradition of celebrating noteworthy dates in our history with new successes in all areas of economic and cultural building. The entire country has followed the initiative of leading Moscow and Leningrad production workers to give a fitting greeting to Lenin's jubilee. The party call to transform the final year of the 5-year plan into a year of shock labor and a year of Leninist and communist work has found a warm reaction in the hearts of young Leningraders. But then it could not be otherwise. The party's plans are close and dear to the Komsomol. It has no aims except the aims of the Communist Party. [applause]

This was clearly shown at today's conference in the report and the delegates' speeches and in its businesslike discussions--the discussions about what has been done and what remains to be done to insure that Leningrad Komsomol should be equal to the demands of the day. You are summing up the results of your work for the implementation of the 25th party congress decisions and the tasks set by the 18th Komsomol Congress. I must say at once, and say with satisfaction, that the Leningrad Komsomol has achievements to report. Much has been done but even more remains to be done. I would like to remind you of the basic directions of the plans for economic and social development in 1980--the final year of the 5-year plan.

The shock task remains the further development of the electric machine-building industry. The production of the first power unit of unprecedented capacity--1.5 million kilowatt--for nuclear power stations began at the Izhora Plant Association. The Elektrosila Association will produce the first 4-pole turbine generator with a 1-million kilowatt capacity.

The metal plant association has begun producing fast turbines with similar capacities. The construction of the Baykal-Amur Main railroad, the Kama truck plant, the Bratsk, Ust-Ilimsk and Sayanskiy territorial-production complexes, the Volgadonsk Atommash, the problem of the development of space and agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR are only some of the tasks on which many Leningrad scientific and production collectives are working now.

Consider agriculture. By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan the volume of production of this section will increase by R340 million. Our oblast must produce 1.5 million tons of milk and almost 2 billion eggs. The production of meat, potatoes and vegetables will increase. As you know, we are allocated enormous funds for these purposes--almost R2 billion. As you see, the tasks are far from simple. And if we add the shortcomings in planning in the work of transport and construction organizations, instances of bad organization and sometimes even laxity and lack of responsibility, it becomes clear that we must pull ourselves sharply together on the entire front of the economy.

You know how pointed these questions were in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. You also know that important decisions were recently adopted by the Central Committee and the Soviet Government on urgent questions of improving the economic mechanism and the pulling up of several sections of the national economy. The party openly tells the people about existing shortcomings are clearly shows the way to eliminate them. The main thing now is, as they say, to roll up our sleeves and work and work again; because nothing is going to drop down from the sky and nobody is going to present us with any favors. That is why each working collective and every Komsomol organization faces the specific tasks of doing everything to improve the efficiency and quality of work, saving labor and material resources and fulfilling the set tasks. Questions concerning further strengthening of labor discipline and reduction of fluctuation of cadres in the national economy were particularly emphasized in the recently published CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decisions. This document outlines specific tasks not only for managers, not only for party and trade union organizations but also for Komsomol organizations.

Without dwelling in detail on all these measures, I would like to note the important role of the collective in which the young person lives, learns and works and the role of the team, farm, sector or school. Each collective is proud of its pupils and leading workers. And this is only right, but the collective must be responsible for those who violate the standards of our morals, evade difficulties and do not carry out their direct duties. This is why today the main task is the careful selection of leaders such as chiefs of sectors, foremen and team leaders for primary labor networks. The raykoms, with rayon Komsomol committees, must think about strengthening these sectors not only with cadre and experienced workers, but also with young engineers and technicians who have graduated from our higher and secondary specialised schools. I also think that party organs and economic leaders must be more bold in promoting young specialists to responsible work sectors without fearing to trust them. Naturally they must consider their political qualities, knowledge, qualifications and learning. The command posts in industry, agriculture, construction and science must steadily and patiently recognize real organizers and literally foster capable leaders, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught.

As is known, the height of any building is determined by the strength of the foundation. Dear friends, it is very important to outline a correct advance course during the years of Komsomol youth. One must always ask the most of oneself. One must live with the same cares as the country. To build a new life with one's own hands--is this not a great pleasure for each Komsomol and each young citizen? [applause]

Lenin's precept for youth to enrich the memory with the knowledge of the wealth produced by mankind--is just as urgent today. The school of life does not resemble a calligraphy lesson when the teacher holds the pupil by the hand and shows samples of writing. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at one of the Komsomol plenums that our task is to struggle for each young person, his convictions and his active position in life. This is probably the most honored and most noble mission of the Leninist Komsomol--to train reliable, ideologically convinced and completely loyal fighters for the great cause, the building of communism. [applause]

In this connection I would like to dwell on the following question. The superiority of the society of developed socialism is universally known. The level of economic and social relations in our country creates a firm foundation for an even greater development of material and spiritual forces. It is on this foundation--as the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improvement of ideological and political education work--that the party solves complicated and large-scale tasks in the sphere of economy and education. Diligence, honesty, modesty, a sense of mental dignity and comradeship are inseparable features of the image of a real Soviet person. By this we primarily mean high party spirit, ideological steadfastness and moral purity.

Particular responsibility for the molding of the spiritual world of our young contempoary belongs to people involved in literature and art, writers, composers, artists, our press, television and radio. Everything that is valuable in the sphere of ideas and art--books, films, theaters, pictures--is a national property. However, there are works full of bad taste and philistinism which, unfortunately, also find consumers. Comrades, we must never, not for one minute, forget that there is a fierce class struggle in the world. Using a powerful propaganda apparatus and refined ways and methods, international imperialism is striving to influence the Soviet people and primarily the young. They want to implant in them seeds of indifference to politics and, if possible, even bourgeois attitudes.

Our class opponents set out to discredit and defame real socialism and to stop the advance of the peoples on the path to social progress. The perfidy and danger of actions by imperialist circles are clearly confirmed by the latest events in Afghanistan. After the victory of the April revolution imperialism with its allies began an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. During the young republic's difficult hour the Soviet Union, responding to the request of that country's government and in complete accord with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation and the provisions in the UN Charter, extended a hand of fraternal and selfless help to Afghanistan. [applause]

The lying campaign round the events in Afghanistan started now by inimical circles is proof of the fact that the card backed by the imperialists and their accomplices has been beaten.

In his replies to a PRAVDA correspondent Leonid Ilich Brezhnev shows clearly and precisely that the entire series of anti-Soviet steps taken recently by the American administration in connection with events in Afghanistan are just an attempt to talk to us in the language of the cold war and to block everything that all mankind is interested in. The experience of more than 60 years during the existence of the Soviet state proves convincingly that no attempts made by imperialism and reaction can stop our steady advance on the path of communist building. The CPSU's Leninist external policy course, which combines love of peace with a firm repulse to aggression, is steadfast and nothing will deflect us from this course. [applause]

Unanimous and warm support for the party's internal and external policy has been heard in the delegates' speeches on behalf of Leningrad's young men and women. Patriotism and internationalism, solidarity with all revolutionary and liberation forces of the world have been and will always remain inalienable features of Soviet youth trained by the Communist Party and the Leninist Komsomol. Our party is doing everything to relax international tension. For 35 years our country has lived in peace and entire generations of people have been born who do not know the fire of war. [applause]

Dear comrades, the new year of 1980 has come. It is the year of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birthday, the year of active preparation for the 28th congress of Lenin's party. Entering the final stage for the election of deputies to the republic's Supreme Soviet and local soviets, it is satisfying to note that one third of the nominated deputies are representatives of the Komsomol, of youth. It is a high honor and a high responsibility to be the people's elect. The obkom is sure that the Komsomol representatives at the soviets will do everything to justify this great trust. [applause]

We face responsible tasks in the final stage of the 5-year plan. We have a clear action program formulated at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech. All labor collectives and rayons have worked out intensive plans. At yesterday's party-economic aktiv meeting Leningrad and oblast working people's socialist pledges were adopted on the basis of those plans. They envisage a wider development of competition under the slogan "from the high quality of the work of each to the high efficiency of the collective's work," and represent a guarantee of a high contribution of work for a successful start for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express a firm assurance that the Komsomol loyal to Lenin's immortal precepts, the Komsomol of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast, together with all the youth of the entire country, will continue to justify the party's high trust and with the guidance of party organizations will work steadily and with spirit to fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th congress of our Leninist party.

TWO ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES LAUNCHED

COSMOS-1153

ID260844 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 26 Jan 80 ID

["Cosmos-1,153 in Flight"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 26, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the COSMOS series, the COSMOS-1,153, was launched in the Soviet Union on January 25.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation to carry on space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period--105 min, with maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee)--1,031 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee)--983 km, orbital inclination--83 degrees.

Apart from scientific instrumentation, the satellite has a radio system for precision measurement of orbital elements, and a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally. The coordination computing centre is processing the in-coming information.

Cosmos-1154

LD301546 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 30 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched a new artificial satellite of the earth--Cosmos-1154.

On board the sputnik is scientific equipment intended for continuing space research.

The sputnik's parameters are: initial period of revolution--97.3 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--671 kilometres, minimum distance--634 kilometres, inclination of orbit--81.3 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

FIRST SCIENTISTS START HOME; ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION PROCEEDS

ID251051 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jan 80 p 2 ID

[A. Koslovskiy report: "For Home Shores"]

[Text] The diesel passenger ship Bashkiriya leaves the anchorage of the Mirnyy Antarctic Observatory and sets sail for home shores.

On board are 70 polar scientists who were the first to complete their tour of duty at the Bellingshausen, Molodezhnaya, Vostok and Mirnyy stations as part of the 24th Soviet Antarctic expedition.

The diesel cargo ship Pioner Estonii, under whose escort the Bashkiriya navigated the ice flores of the Sea of Cosmonauts and the Davis Sea, is continuing unloading at Mirnyy. [paragraph continues]

The breakup of shore ice is complicating unloading operations, particularly the delivery of heavy vehicles and drilling equipment to the shore. The Pioner Estonii must complete all operations in the Davis Sea by the time the diesel electric ship Gizhiga arrives and hand over to the Gizhiga the helicopters which will be used to supply and replace personnel at the Leningradskaya station.

From here the Gizhiga will go to the Amundsen Sea, where the new Russkaya station is to be established on the Hobbs coast, in the difficult western Antarctic region. The scientific research ship Mikhail Somov will make its first voyage to the Weddell Sea. It is bound for the Filchner Shelf where, after the Druzhnaya Base has been reopened, geophyisical and geological studies will be resumed in the Pensacola Mountains and on the Ronne Shelf.

ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS SET UP IN PAMIRS

LD221146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 22 Jan 80 LD

[Summary] An expedition from the Pulkovo Observatory has returned from the Pamirs, where they have been making observations of the universe and charting sunspots. They have set up a unique solar telescope and other astronomical instruments at a height of over 4 km.

PRAVDA OUTLINES OCEANOLOGICAL RESEARCH DIFFICULTIES

LD311325 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 January 1980 publishes on page 6, under the headline "Satellites Over the Ocean," a 750-word article by B. Nelepo, academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Marine Hydrophysical Institute, outlining difficulties encountered in oceanological research using the Cosmos-1076 satellite as a result of atmospheric effects and the great discrimination demanded of equipment. Nelepo notes that the experience gathered from Cosmos-1076 has been used in developing apparatus for Cosmos-1151, which "started operating on 23 January."

BRIEFS

FAR EAST NAVIGATIONAL EQUIPMENT--Vladivostok, January 17--Equipment for receiving navigational information via space satellites is being installed on merchant ships, fishing vessels, research vessels and other ships sailing in the waters of the Soviet Far East. Arkadi Lavrov, head of the Service of Security of Navigation in the Soviet Far East, told a TASS correspondent that the use of satellites sped up several times the delivery of information and improved the quality of communications. It no longer depends on ionospheric conditions. Preparations are underway in the USSR for the implementation of the international convention envisaging the setting up of a communications system with the use of satellites for the needs of navigation being created on the Soviet Union's initiative. Socialist, capitalist and developing countries are participants in the convention. Its implementation will make it possible to remove the danger of accidents and will make for more effective navigation of ships. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 17 Jan 80 LD]

KAZAKH OBSERVATORY--The "respiration" of the entrails of the northern Tyan Shan has been taken under round-the-clock control by a new geophysical observatory located near Alma-Ata. Its instruments have been installed in deep galleries cut in granite rocks at an altitude of about 550 meters above sea level. The new observatory belongs to the Alma-Ata [word indistinct] polygon created by the Seismological Institute of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU]